THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1939—VOL. XXXII, NO. 1

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS (Greater Boston Newsstands) | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Allied Plan to Embargo Reich Exports Protested; Germans Scuttle Steamer

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 25, 1939

Neutrals Resist Blockade of German Exports

By the Associated Press

Repercussions from Britain's announced intention of placing an embargo on goods exported from Germany on neutral vessels were reported as follows:

Italy through Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, called the attention of the French Ambassador and the British Chargé d'Affaires, to the possible consequences which the Allied blockade of German exports might have on Italy's commerce.

The Netherlands already has protested.

Belgium's protest has been prepared, although not yet delivered.

Danish delegates are in London to discuss war trade problems including the export blockade. Sweden also has protested.

Japan threatened countermeasures against the British program which it said violated assurances given to Japan by the British Government. Ambassador Shigemitsu has been instructed to protest to London.

Germans Scuttle Steamer in South Atlantic

By the Associated Press

Scuttling of the 8,577-ton German steamer Adolph Woermann, in the South Atlantic to avoid capture was reported Nov. 25 in a Reuter's (British news agency) dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa. Thirty-five passengers and the crew of 127 were rescued.

A German mine patrol ship was sunk Nov. 25, it was reported from Copenhagen, by a German minefield south of the Danish island of Lageland, off Kiel Bay. German and Danish ships rescued the crew.

Breaking a three-day silence, the British Admiralty has admitted that "a torpedo or mine" damaged the new 10,000-ton cruiser Belfast Nov. 21 at the Firth of Forth naval base, with injury to 20 men.

The Belfast was stated to be undergoing repairs.

Launched in 1938, the Belfast carries three airplanes, 12 six-inch guns, 12 four-inch antiaircraft guns, and six torpedo tubes.

One of Britain's fastest cruisers, she has a speed rating of 32½ knots.

British Free American Ship Sold to Brazil

NEW YORK (AP)—The American liner Scanpenn, held 27 days by the British in a contraband search, has been freed at Leith, Scotland, the ship's operators said Nov. 24.

The Scanpenn, 5,152 gross tons, left New York Oct. 17 with 11 passengers for Bergen, Oslo, Gothenburg, and Copenhagen. She was stopped by British naval vessels and taken into Kirkwall on Oct. 28. On Nov. 12 she was taken to Leith.

The Scanpenn was sold recently to Brazil and was making her last trip as an American vessel.

Byrd Flies From Miami to Meet Polar Ships

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd left the United States Nov. 25 for a three-year expedition to Little America.

He traveled by Pan American clipper to Havana, Cuba. From there he will fly to Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, to meet his flagship, the North Star, for another period of exploration at the South Pole.

Admiral Byrd said he expected to board the flagship Nov. 28. The U. S. S. Bear, also in the expedition, will dock at Norfolk, Va., then follow the North Star to their polar base.

Japanese Admit Coal for British Concession

TIENTSIN (AP)—The Japanese Army announced Nov. 25 that it would permit 50,000 tons of coal to enter the blockaded British concession starting Nov. 27.

The agreement came as a northerly gale brought the coldest weather of the year.

Since the Japanese blockade began last June 14, only a minimum of coal for essential public services has been permitted to enter the concessions, even though quantities were available near by.

Americans, who live in both concessions, have tried to bring in baskets of fuel in jinrikishas and automobiles since cold weather made the shortage acute.

Cross Heads National Council of Teachers

NEW YORK (AP)—E. A. Cross of the State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., on Nov. 25 was elected President of the National Council of Teachers of English which held a three-day convention here. [Details: Page 1.]

Army Chiefs Called to Training Parley

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nine top-ranking Army commanders have been summoned here for an unusual conference with the General Staff on the current mass training of the Regular Army and National Guard.

Three Lieutenant Generals who are commanders of Field Army organizations and six Major Generals were directed to attend the conference Nov. 30 to iron out details of the most intense training since the World War. The officers head the nine corps areas in the continental United States.

Batista Groomed for Cuban Presidency

HAVANA (AP)—Reports of Col. Fulgencio Batista's projected retirement as chief of Cuban armed forces to become a presidential candidate were strengthened Nov. 24 by authoritative sources who said he would return to civilian life within a month.

It was expected that the House of Representatives would pass next week a bill to enable Colonel Batista to retire. The bill has been approved by the Senate.

Drive to Control Billboards Progresses in Many States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That billboard that hides the willow-lined bend of the creek and otherwise obstructs the view on your Sunday afternoon ride has been curbed by legislation in six States, and in 20 others like movements are afoot, reports the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Delaware, West Virginia, and Tennessee passed billboard control laws during the year, and three States already having such laws strengthened them. In many states, roadside zoning is being sought—a law establishing a "protective area" 500 to 1,000 feet wide on each side of the road, wherein no structure could be built without permission of a designated state authority.

Roadside "slums" would thereby be done away with, the real estate people point out—those clutters of hot-dog stands, advertising, and architectural monstrosities that offend the eye along highway approaches to cities.

The indictments piled up against the billboard are many. It hasn't even a sound financial leg to stand on, declares the real estate association, for "if we paid the billboard industry a sum equal to its entire annual revenue to desist from outdoor advertising, we should still be a great deal of money ahead in the long run."

The traveling public, explain the real estate people, has invested $30,000,000,000 in highways for pleasure and business use, pays out another $5,000,000,000 annually in pleasure travel alone, and on its investment suffers a huge loss by permitting outdoor advertising to hide the beauties of the countryside.

The World At Your Fireside

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Coast Gets Lashing From Old Neptune

Old Briny today was putting on one of his "shows" as he pounded inshore affording seacoast dwellers, especially those near Winthrop, the spectacular surf of the season. Strong winds offshore were urging him on with the result that small boats remained inshore.

Larger boats were unaffected and two strangers arrived in today from distant ports—the Dutch steamer Kota Pinang, from Batavia, Java, and the Finnish steamer Savonia direct from Scandinavian ports in the war zone.

Super Highway To Washington Again Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25— Proposal to build a "super-highway" between Boston and the national capital has been brought out of the pigeonhole by E. Donald Sterner, New Jersey State Highway Commissioner, who will leave here for Washington soon to try to interest Federal officials in the project and seek support of delegations in Congress from the states through which the road would pass.

Proposed Artery

The proposed artery, first talked of 10 years ago, would be approximately 368 miles long and cost an estimated $100,000,000.

Mr. Sterner believes the highway should be built without further delay for two reasons: first, military preparedness, and, second, the growing volume of traffic on existing routes.

Under the plan developed several years ago, the road would enter New Jersey over the George Washington Bridge, the Midtown Manhattan Tunnel, or the Holland Manhattan tunnel. One recommendation called for the use of all three of these connections between New York and New Jersey in order to distribute the traffic.

Vitally Needed

"This road is vitally needed to relieve traffic congestion," Mr Sterner said today. "Between Washington and Boston there reside one-quarter million people The worst traffic density exists through our own State, where every state highway is carrying several times the capacity for which it was constructed.

"At this particular time, when it is proposed to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on military preparedness, I believe the New Jersey section of the highway would receive the wholehearted support of the Secretary of War."

Buying for City Due for Reform In Springfield

Centralized plan voted at polls put in hands of a Committee of Council and citizens.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25— Central purchasing of supplies for municipal departments has been overwhelmingly approved "in principle" by voters of Springfield, and a committee of City Council members and citizens has been authorized to submit a specific plan for the new department.

In a referendum on the ballot of the municipal election, Springfield citizens enthusiastically approved the statement that the city should establish a central purchasing bureau, consolidating the separate buying of 25 city departments.

Approval in theory of this modern practice has been followed at once by the practical questions whether the purchasing agent shall be a resident of Springfield at the time of appointment, and if the job shall have the protection of civil service or be subject to appointment by the Mayor. These questions are to be answered in a report of a committee which includes three purchasing agents for large industrial organizations.

Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam, a Democrat, will direct the municipal administration for another two years, but the bicameral City Council will have a strong Republican majority in both boards.

Criticism of Mr. Putnam during the campaign hit hard at his abandonment of a campaign promise two years ago not to borrow for current expenses; a practice to which he resorted both years to avoid marked increases in the tax rate. Mr. Putnam also put through the City Council two large PWA projects, a $3,000,000 flood control and sewage disposal program, and a $1,500,000 Trade School project.

His appeal for the traditional second term of a Mayor in Springfield won out, but his majority of 6,000 in 1937 was reduced to less than 1,000 votes this year.

Carnegie Tech Studies Effect of War on Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25—Organized to examine systematically the effects of the European war upon the thinking of young men and women in America, a faculty-student committee had under way an elaborate program of discussion groups at Carnegie Institute of Technology here today.

Dec. 7 will mark the opening of the first conference, entitled "The Psychology of War," it was announced. Other lectures and forums will cover other aspects of the war situation in its relation to young people.

Key to Industrial Defense in Wartime

Wide World

Members of U. S. War Resources Board Who Have Completed Work

Left to right: Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board, United States Steel Corporation; Col. H. K. Rutherford, U. S. Army; Walter S. Gifford, President of American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Harold G. Moulton, President of Brookings Institution; John Lee Pratt, Director of General Motors Corporation.

Teacher Urges Movies Have Place in Schools

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Is youth's taste in movies any responsibility of the teacher of English? Hardy R. Finch of the Greenwich (Conn.) High School, speaking at the section on standards for motion pictures and newspapers at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Council of Teachers of English here, says it is, and tells the part 6,000 high school photoplay clubs are playing in helping to form better taste among pupils.

Mr. Finch, who recently completed a survey of school-made movies, urged that motion picture courses be included in the curriculum and added that an active photoplay club is an excellent starting-point for such a course.

Seeing the movie as live teaching material already absorbing to young people, Mr. Finch would use the movie as a center of interest for practice in writing and speaking, for forming a critical sense, and for discussing sociological and economic problems. As an important by-product he sees a more discriminating box-office response.

In describing the elective course at Greenwich High School, Mr. Finch told how his pupils prepared scripts and took their own motion pictures in and near the school.

Movie of Civic Activities

"Members of the class, with the help of the school's photoplay club, are now at work on a film dealing with the community's water supply, the first of a series on various phases of community life," he explained.

Not alone have the movies invaded the classroom. Current literature has leaped into academic walls, as well. The reading preferences of the Nation, as evidenced by the astonishing popularity of certain non-fiction magazines such as Time, Life and the Reader's Digest, are reflected in the modern English classroom, Dr. Dudley Miles, of Evander High School, New York City, told a group studying the changing curriculum in literature. There is, according to Dr. Miles, a great call for facts.

"Gone," he said, "is the notion that the exclusive task of English teachers is to aid the student to discover the literary heritage of the past. Literary heritage properly taught introduces pupils into a clearer understanding of human beings and a juster appreciation of controlling ideas. Our duty then also comprises an induction of young people into the current scene," Dr. Miles said.

Gives Them Room to Think

Because in the world outside the classroom the clash of social ideas is louder and louder, and the right to freedom increasingly challenged, the English teacher should work early and late to emphasize the democratic way of life, he contended.

"In this work there is room for the finest literature dealing with the American frontier and with the challenge of contemporary life, that can be found in print," he said. "If the young student of English lives through enough vivid experiences of democratic conduct, making them his own, he will gain enough insight to serve as a touchstone for his reading of newspapers, magazines, books, his viewing of films, the hearing of

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

War Board's Report Is Put On Ice by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—President Roosevelt has now officially disbanded the War Resources Board, without making public its report, but with an invitation to its members to continue assisting the Army and Navy Munitions Board in an advisory capacity.

When, in early August, this board was set up, two chief interpretations were attached to it: First, its personnel of important business figures, having various connections with the Morgan and Du Pont firms, was hailed as a step toward delivering wartime United States economy over to the most powerful and centralized industries in the Nation, hence a long step by President Roosevelt away from the New Deal. Second, the inherent possibilities of wartime control seemed to liberals to mean the surrender not only of New Deal aims, but of many civil liberties as well.

What would actually happen in wartime remains to be seen. But it is already obvious that the War Resources Board did not have the overwhelming importance first attached to it. Rather it has worked privately, prepared an advisory report which is now under lock and key, and it has gone its way. The emergency powers which the President later invoked were not used in any way to control industry. The American economy was not organized by the Board, as one careful writer said it would be, so that our "huge industrial machine would supply the British and French." It was not actually organized at all, but blueprints were drawn for possible use at some later date.

Nothing has been done beyond an indeterminate planning stage, to mobilize the industrial, raw material, or financial strength of the United States to aid the Allies or anybody else. Rather, all projects are in cold storage, awaiting the actual participation of the United States in war, an event which seems to become more remote daily.

The War Resources Board's report was not the beginning but the culmination of intensive organization on the part of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Intimate Message from Washington

Offering a Shoulder to the White Man's Burden in the Far East Is Reported Less Attractive Now to Washington

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Last spring, a basic situation almost amounting to a tacit understanding between the major democracies was recorded in this column: If Britain and France became involved in a war in Europe, the circumstances probably would force the United States to shoulder the main burden of countering aggression in the Far East—as far as it is countered.

Nearly 12 weeks of war have now shown circumstances to be working out on schedule. Far Eastern questions overshadowed those of Europe in the foreground of State Department activities this week.

There were stern words of protest from Acting Secretary of State Welles about shipments of American peanuts and coal and rugs, spread on the pavements of Tientsin by the Japanese military to make sure that no smuggled goods were concealed. There were repeated declarations that the United States is waiting for Japan to show repentance before negotiations would be opened. Two Senators revived talk of an embargo on war material shipments to Japan. To this extent, the United States was carrying the Western man's burden in the East as had been implied last spring.

But here the neatly pre-arranged pattern stops. No sooner had the European war got under way than the Premier of all the Russias stood forth in Moscow and said to Japan: Let's talk this matter of China over and, at the same time, not to leave any stones unturned, the same Russia which had concluded non-aggression pacts with the Eastern Baltic States, and which had sought one from Finland, now sent an enlarged military mission to the Government of Chiang Kai-shek.

At once, the diplomacy of Japan which had been suffering reverses along with military defeats and a generally unfruitful war—not to mention the sudden collapse of the Anti-Communist Front—stiffened.

"So Sorry" Diplomacy

Even if observers saw in this an effort to play off Russia against the United States, the Japanese Prime Minister and the Japanese Ambassador to the United States this week disavowed any such intention. Who shall say that in so doing, they did not delicately call attention to the possibility?

Meanwhile, ironies, if such a term may be applied to this turning of international tables, were compounded. Indications grew in Washington that British diplomacy, historically more concerned with the danger of Russian expansion in the Far East than of Japanese, had been putting together some sort of patchwork peace with Japan. Here in the State Department also there were those who began to watch the Russian maneuvers with some apprehension. The question then arises: just what burden has the United States shifted more heavily onto its back? Who is the aggressor if a large bear should begin to shoulder a lesser intruder aside?

There is no open-door policy in the State Department for discussion of matters of this sort today. Outwardly, American policy remains stable: support of Chinese sovereignty and resistance to the claims of Japan. There is talk of economic pressure along about midwinter—not the crude variety such as an economic embargo would impose, but more adroit and less belligerent forms of "necessary reprisal" against Japanese trade subsidies and discriminations.

Once again, an uncertain note intrudes. It is learned this week, through Congressional channels and what appear to be reliable sources, that United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew strongly advised against economic sanctions on Japan when he was here recently on leave; said he would not be responsible for what would ensue.

Not So Hoity Toity?

One wonders also whether there was a hint of unbending—in practice if not in principles—in the address of Assistant Secretary of State George S. Messersmith at Boston on Thursday. The United States is "disposed to discuss . . . reasonable proposals which may be advanced for sympathetic and intelligent reconsideration . . ." of the situation in the Far East, he said, adding that "any revision which may take place" must be through due process of international law and under treaties.

In a word, all is not as simple on the Yangtse as it appeared some months ago. A scholarly history of American policy in the Far East written by Yale's Prof. A. Whitney Griswold last year would seem to bear out the impression that it never was really simple.

"The history of American diplomacy in the Far East from 1903 to 1938 recapitulates in a series of cycles the experience of John Hay (as he wrote the famous 'Open-Door' notes formulating America's uneasy stake in the Far East). One by one, with variations only in manner and emphasis, the Presidents and Secretaries of State . . . have moved toward identical objectives, with identical results . . . what Hay had been unable to accomplish (in protecting the American stake) by note writing and voluntary international cooperation, Theodore Roosevelt set out to accomplish by more active participation in Far Eastern politics. In the end, like Hay, he was compelled to retrench—to accept, if not to admit, a tactical defeat." The remoteness, the changeableness of power diplomacy in the Far East had proved too much for them.

The question of today would appear to be: can Cordell Hull break the cycle?

Saville R. Davis

Huntington, W. Va., Police Act On Own Hook to Clean Up City

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 25 (AP)—Spectacular raids by eight "rebel" policemen operating without orders and on their own time today clamped the lid on vice in West Virginia's largest city.

State police, sheriff's deputies and liquor commission agents for nearly a month have tried to clean up the city without help of police but not until the self-appointed vice-squad revolted against "lack of leadership" did gambling halls, unlicensed saloons and handbook establishments bar their doors.

State enforcement authorities stepped in when the city law and order crew of 90 failed to act on protests from the Ministerial Association and other civic bodies that the town of 90,000 was running wide open. Fifty-nine raids brought about arrest of 139 persons.

But this fell short of suppressing operation of illegal enterprises so after walking their beats one day this week, the eight "rebel" patrolmen took matters into their own hands and climaxed the crusade with sudden drives on six establishments, jailing 18 persons for illegal sale of liquor.

Spokesman Ted Riffle declared the vice war would continue "on our own time no matter what the heads of the Department say," adding "this action of ours amounts to a rebellion against the policies that have been pursued by city administrators in failing to direct raids which we have long demanded. We have decided to end the humiliation and embarrassment which has come to this department because of lack of leadership."

Democratic Mayor George R. Seamonds and Police Chief Lon H. Whitten refused comment on raiding by the policemen but yesterday in the wake of another foray by deputy sheriffs on a newsstand whose proprietor was accused of selling obscene magazines, Mr. Whitten reorganized his vice squad and placed on it two of the rebellious patrolmen.

While state authorities were striking at vice, Mayor Seamonds, protesting city police had not been informed, declared it was "politics." District Attorney E. E. Winters, Jr., replied: "I see nothing of a political nature in making the city a decent place to live in."

U. S. Attitude Stiffens Hand Over Neutrals

Passage of Neutrality Act adds to rigors of detention and search of ships in war zone.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World," who is at present on tour in Europe.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Nov. 25—That the persistent German bombing raids over the Orkney and Shetland islands, off the northern tip of Scotland, may be undertaken for the effect they have on neutral shipping suggested itself as we were held up eight days at Kirkwall in the Orkneys being examined by British contraband officials. Most of the aerial activity undertaken by the Germans over Britain, while we were in port, seemed to be concentrated in our vicinity.

The passing of the American Neutrality Act and its implied soft-pedaling of neutral rights on the high seas, seemed to the passengers aboard our Swedish vessel, the Drottningholm, to have produced a new rigor in the British examination. A corresponding rigor on the part of the Germans seemed not unexpected. The neutrals have pointed out that if they accepted the British invitation to come to Kirkwall on their own accord they invited German reprisals.

Patrol Thorough

In any case, the vast extent of Britain's contraband control at this outlying northern point was revealed to us as we lay at anchor.

It is an odd sight there to see the little pilot boats leading in all manner of neutral craft from tankers to trans-Atlantic liners. During the eight days in which the Swedish liner Drottningholm, on which I was traveling, was compelled to stay in this harbor, there were never fewer than 25 vessels there.

Apparently the extensive and intensive activity of the patrolling men-of-war was straining the port facilities. At any rate, when we asked for more provisions we were supplied with only a third of our requisition, and we could not get any fresh water till we were released. Maybe the British knew that we would not be detained long enough to run short.

Examination More Severe

Judging from our experience, the examination of neutral cargoes which is conducted for evidence of shipment of contraband to blacklisted firms among the neutrals or of transshipment of contraband to Germany has increased in severity. This was shown by the attention that was paid to the mail aboard.

On the Drottningholm's sister ship, the Kungsholm, which was detained at Kirkwall a month ago, a few sacks were taken out of the mail room and examined on board ship. No covers were broken. But on this boat the mail was taken off, all 969 sacks of it, though these sacks had been sealed by either the American or the Swedish postal authorities.

None of this mail, I understand, was destined for Germany. Nevertheless, only one sack was returned when the Drottningholm was released. We did not even get back three sacks of hard tack which were taken with the mail by mistake.

What's Phoney About It?

An American vessel, the Scanmail, was languishing in the harbor when we entered and was there when we left. One day a British cruiser, probably coming in from the adjacent Scapa Flow, passed close by it. Some wonder was expressed that the incarcerated neutral shipping should be subjected to this dangerous proximity.

None of the northern neutrals would agree with an American verdict that this war is a phoney. To them the war is raging according to precedent, and they are located in its main if not its only theater, namely, the blockade. For their ports and their shipping are investigated by both belligerents just as if they were participants.

The Drottningholm was after eight days released and we found ourselves on waking up in the morning off the Norwegian coast, having negotiated both Germans and floating mines in safety.

Neutral vessels are thrown completely off their usual track by the exigencies of war. In my first dispatch I described our roundabout course over the Atlantic. After leaving Kirkwall we struck straight across the North Sea. Occasionally a Norwegian plane flew low overhead, looking for drifting mines which are exploded on sight.

After hugging the Norwegian coast and zigzagging in and out of the fjords, we at length reached our destination at Gothenburg.

Federal Houses Get 100,000th Application

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following the receipt of the 100,000th application for apartments in the Red Hook Houses in Brooklyn and the Queensbridge Houses in Long Island City, the New York City Housing Authority on Nov. 25 announced no more applications for the Federal-City housing projects would be accepted after Dec. 1.

When completed, the two projects will provide 5,694 apartments for low-income families.

The Week in Focus: Allies to Meet Mine Offensive by Seizing German Exports

U. S. Opens Antitrust Drive On Trade Union Practices

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Destruction, striking from the ocean depths, sped not by torpedo but by mine and rending neutral and Allied ships alike, suddenly turned the North Sea shipping lanes around Britain into a no-man's land this week. Close to 30 vessels—Japanese and Netherlands liners, Italian and Scandinavian merchantmen, a British destroyer—were sent to the bottom.

No autumnal storm had torn these mines from moorings sanctioned by international law. Germany immediately was charged with launching indiscriminate mine warfare as a counter-blockade step in Europe's grim economic war.

Friday heralded the report that some mines may not have been sown by U-boats, as earlier charged, but by German seaplanes, flying low and parachuting the mines into the sealanes. At once, British Admiralty technicians began the search for counter-measures, and intensive minesweeping was initiated on a vast scale.

But Britain's heaviest retaliatory blow was struck not against the mines, but against German exports. London, with Paris in step, announced that Reich exports, as well as imports, on the high seas would be seized, whether carried by neutral or Nazi vessel. Neutral countries rocked to the decision, especially the Netherlands and Belgium, since a big percentage of their seagoing trade stems from Germany. Both nations lodged protests at London, declaring neutral rights had been violated. Later Italy added its protest to theirs.

Britain continued its blockade of Germany but, for American ships, eased the irritating contraband search. American cargoes, London announced, would be pre-examined in the United States and commercial "passports" through the blockade issued.

Labor and the Law

It takes courage of the first order to criticize a politically powerful segment of American society. But it was more than criticism that Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold directed toward labor unions this week. With his criticism went a specific statement of labor's legitimate objectives.

Labor had a perfect right, declared the Attorney General's aide, to seek better wages, hours; to object to speed-ups; and to battle for the right of collective bargaining. But when unions meddled in other fields, then they were guilty of an offense under the antitrust laws. He specifically outlined what in his opinion labor could not do: prevent the use of cheaper material, improved equipment, and more efficient methods; compel the hiring of useless and unnecessary labor; enforce systems of graft and extortion; enforce illegally fixed prices; destroy established systems of collective bargaining.

These five actions which Mr. Arnold considers illegal have an apparent counterpart in the Wagner Act's main five "oppressive" activities forbidden to employers: interference with collective bargaining; domination of labor by company unions; discrimination against union members; discharge of workers who have filed charges under the Act; refusal to bargain collectively. Mr. Arnold's list of punishable practices of organized labor thus tends to make labor share the responsibility for industrial peace with management.

The A. F. of L. was quick to challenge the right of the Government to proceed against unions under the Anti-trust Law. William Green in a letter to Attorney General Frank Murphy warned the Government to go easy in its "persecution" of labor unions, although he did not defend any of the practices condemned.

Japan Cuts Lifeline (?)

Japan slammed one of the back doors by which China's Chiang Kai-shek Government obtains its supplies from the outside world, when Nipponese troops captured Nanning in southeasterly Kwangsi Province. This snapped the easterly rail-highway communication from French Indo-China to interior Chinese cities.

Still unconquered and 500 miles distant over mountainous country, however, is the larger supply door through Yunnanfu in Yunan Province, terminus of the new highway from British Burma and the narrow guage railway from French Indo-China.

Meanwhile, Ambassadors from Moscow and Washington continued to argue their respective cases at Tokyo. Moscow suggested a trade pact with Tokyo, as preliminary to more robust friendship later. Washington applied a mixture of threat and cajolery, seeking to draw Japan into the American rather than the expanding Red orbit.

Washingtons weapon is the threat of embargoed Japanese trade. Significantly, two Senators asked the State Department this week for an opinion on the value of an export embargo; significantly again, the 1911 trade treaty with Japan expires in January.

Carlisle, Des Moines Register

What, No Boom?

Herbloch, NEA Service

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

Smoke-Proof

Shadows of 1940

There were more signs than an early Thanksgiving in 23 states this past week to show that politics was stealing the American spotlight. That division in the observance of Thanksgiving, though, read something like a political poll; and many a commentator didn't miss the chance to point that out.

The third term issue continues to be a matter of speculation, with world conditions and Mr. Roosevelt alone holding the answer. At the dedication of the Roosevelt Memorial Library at Hyde Park last week he teased the press with comments that suggested retirement. But if the press is left in the dark, so are the politicians; and many of them—particularly those with White House ambitions—wish the President would declare himself. They have their own campaigns to push.

A presidential boom that occasioned considerable comment was launched last week at New York's Bond Club. The launcher—Gen. Hugh Johnson. The launchee—Wendell Willkie, businessman extra-ordinary. In tilts with the New Deal he has not always come out second best. Mr. Willkie rose to the occasion on hearing the news and quickly replied: "In view of the speed with which the Federal Government is taking over my business, shortly I'll probably have to be looking around for a new job. General Johnson's is the best offer I have had thus far."

Balkan Backbone

Germany suffered a Balkan defeat this week when Rumania chose a new Premier, George Tatarescu, friendly to France and Britain. Heavy demands by a German trade mission at Bucharest had precipitated a Cabinet crisis; rejection of the demands had brought Cabinet resignation. Rumania had refused to allot Germany a bigger share of its oil and other exports at reduced prices.

So, although the Low Countries were being pushed and pulled by blockade and counter-blockade, the Balkan nations were showing new spunk. However, efforts to reconcile Rumania and Hungary received a minor setback when Hungary's Foreign Minister Count Csaky declared that Rumania's attitude toward the Hungarian minority in Transylvania "had not made too encouraging an impression." A new Italo-Hungarian trade pact was seen as Italy's move to counter the Allies gain in Rumania.

Americana

Supreme Court: The High Court again stepped forward this week as guardian of civil liberties—and the Bill of Rights. Anti-handbill ordinances that four American cities had enacted were declared invalid—violations of the guarantees of free speech and free press laid down in the Constitution.

A hint as to Court action could have been read in a number of recent decisions. Last year a Griffin, Georgia, ordinance requiring permission to distribute literature was declared unconstitutional. A Louisiana law that would have controlled the press by an advertising tax was thrown out not long ago.

Taxes: With the Federal budget running around $9,000,000,000, the expectation that taxes would have to be revised upward this year seemed inevitable to citizen and politician. So it came as something of a shock as well as pleasant surprise to Americans in general, Pat Harrison's remark this week: "We may be able to get along without a tax bill." Senator Harrison as Chairman of the Finance Committee should know whereof he speaks.

The Administration also let it be known that the 1941 Federal deficit should be about $1,000,000,000 under this year's figure. That was more good news for taxpayers. Still the deficit will hang around the $2,000,000,000 mark. The country is still not paying as it goes.

The President himself cast a temporary shadow over this rosy picture when he remarked later that with defense expenditures expanding it might be necessary to tax more. But perhaps Congress would prefer to borrow for defense costs rather than tax—especially in an election year.

Gestapo Spy Thriller

War history with the trappings of a cinema spy thriller! Such was the alleged plot revealed this week by Germany's Secret Police Chief, Heinrich Himmler, in which he linked the alleged attempted assassination of Reichsführer Hitler with that puzzling capture of two alleged British Intelligence officers at the Netherlands frontier the day after the Munich explosion.

A German, George Elser, financed by British funds, is alleged to have built the time bomb into the Munich beer cellar wall, piece by piece. He was caught attempting to escape into Switzerland, and eventually confessed.

The two Britishers who were said to have helped plot the attempt were alleged to be heads of the British Western Europe intelligence service, Captain Stevens and Sigismund Best. Earlier, according to the Himmler story, they thought they had made contact with German revolutionaries. Instead, it was the Nazi Gestapo agents who were playing them along. Finally, at a planned rendezvous at Venloo on the Netherlands border, German agents pounced on the British, dragged them into Germany.

From London a British spokesman replied that the two Britons seized at Venloo were endeavoring to see if a German "peace offer was bona fide." As to the Munich blast, he asked why, if British intelligence officers were telling their plans unwittingly to German secret police, did not the police know of the Munich bomb long before it exploded?

The Grange Acts

For more than a week now the National Grange, an agricultural fraternity that represents nearly 1,000,000 American farmers, has been holding its annual convention in Peoria, Illinois. And 1940-minded politicians would do well to examine the discussions held by these close-to-the-soil people.

Secretary Hull's trade agreements program does not take well with the Grange. In place of the reciprocal trade arrangement it would set up a non-partisan board to decide trade problems. It would erase the "most-favored-nation" policy.

The Grange is also on the lookout for a better means of controlling crops than that of the AAA. It suggests, not a single solution, but a many-sided program stressing soil conservation, a sound land-use policy, and cooperative marketing for farmers. It is critical of labor's strike tactics and would make unions responsible for their members' actions.

Socialized medicine was solidly opposed by the farm delegates. The Dies Committee was heartily approved. More rural electrification was recommended. Any tax on chain stores to put them out of business was disapproved. A general sales tax was also vetoed. Criticism was aimed at the numerous interstate trade barriers that disrupt America's free market.

As was expected, Louis J. Taber, was elected master of the Grange. He thus enters his ninth two-year term as National Grange head.

Poles and Czechs

Poles and Czechs polished their shields of nationalism in France this week. A "token Polish State" was set up at the historic French city of Angers, close to Paris. In this mile-long territory, a château became the home of the new Polish President, Wladislaw Reczkiewicz, and the new Premier, Wladislaw Sikorski, with his Cabinet.

Czechoslovak legions also are training in France. Former Czechoslovak President Eduard Beneš conferred this week with Premier Sikorski on future Czech-Polish collaboration toward restoration of their States. A Czechoslovak National Committee was formed in France to govern the political affairs of the Republic in exile.

Dictatored Democracy Plan For Wartimes Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — There is ample scope in the newly revised plans of the United States Government for "M-day"—a hypothetical day when the Nation goes to war—to permit either a democratic or temporarily a dictatorial solution to the problem of a democracy at war.

At present, there is an intensive effort to preserve as much of a peacetime economy as possible. The new 1939 revision of the idustrial mobilization plan, approved by the War and Navy Departments and worked out together with leaders of industry and finance, includes the following statement:

"In general, peacetime procedure and methods should be modified only in case the results obtained therefrom fail to meet the requirements of the war."

Plenty of Power

Onthe other hand, there are statutes and drafts of statutes held in reserve by the military and naval high command which leave little to be desired in the matter of extensive powers over American manpower, labor, and industry.

The War Department cites Section 5b of the National Defense Act as its broadeast authority: "The duties of the War Department General Staff shall be to prepare plans for national defense and the use of the military forces for that purpose, both separately and in conjunction with the naval forces, and for the mobilization of the manhood of the Nation and its material resources in an emergency."

The detailed manner in which this broad grant of powers would be applied in wartime has been the subject of much controversy and no little confusion. The latest industrial mobilization plan simply omits, but does not disavow, many coercive projects which the 1936 version contained. No drafts of the War Department's actual suggested legislation have been openly published since that time, when a storm of criticism from labor, peace societies, and civil liberties organizations broke out.

Seriously Considered

Nevertheless, a careful tracing of the various M-day bills through the House and Senate, plus a study of the relationship of these bills to War Department assistance in drafting, would indicate that the following proposals have been either approved or given serious Army-Navy consideration:

1. Any American male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 may be drafted into the military forces, by whatever method of selection the President or the general staffs shall determine.

2. Labor contracts and even union organizations could be set aside and workers moved about arbitrarily whenever military necessity requires, on virtually a compulsory labor draft basis. Should organized labor object, it could be summarily quelled by requisitionining the plant and mobilizing the workers.

3. Prices, wages, and hours of work could be fixed by decree.

4. Plant, facilities, or stores could be requisitioned in return for "fair compensation."

5. A license system—which means the right to withhold as well as issue licenses—could be extended over any production, manufacture, sale, use, import, export, storage, distribution, or transport of any goods or services where military necessity requires.

6. All priority of military supply orders could be compelled ahead of all domestic and civilian needs in factories, on farms, and through the communications systems.

Have Not Been Voted

These powers, it should be emphasized, have not been voted in detail by Congress and might not be, even under the pressure of war. If enacted, they need not be used extensively.

With the exception of a few incidents—such as the fulsome endorsement by Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson of a book by Leo M. Cherne called "Adjusting Your Business to War," prepared after close consultation with Army officials and detailing all of the drastic provisions outlined above—there has been a growing effort on the part of the Administration to emphasize the elements of co-operation in the plans for wartime.

The President himself bluntly disavowed official responsibility for the Cherne book or the Johnson introduction.

Administration high officials have insisted that they are devoted to preserving as much as possible of the democratic way, should war come. Opposition leaders, led by Senators Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, and Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, stated in the recent debates that this was merely an effort to sugar-coat the iron wartime laws which the Army and Navy want, and to conceal their nature from the public.

Co-ordination of Opinion

In any event, the even more controversial issue of free speech and arrests in wartime has been scrupulously avoided by the Army and Navy officials for the most part. In order to ascertain what M-Day plans there are in readiness for influencing and controlling public opinion, censoring the press and making arrests, it is necessary to read between the lines of available documents. Under the title "Public Relations Administration," the 1939 version of the industrial mobilization plan includes the following:

"The mission of this Administration shall be the co-ordination of the dissemination of information for the public. This information should insure adequate presentation to the people of the purposes, views and programs of the Government in the prosecution of the war. . . . The maintenance of a high morale is a continuing function of this Administration."

Obviously the importance of this declaration revolves around the question of what tampering with free expression in the United States would be found necessary to "maintain a high national morale."

The most authoritative Army statement on this matter comes from a newly compiled series of mobilization regulations, issued under date of Oct. 21, 1939, and signed by the new Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall. "Special measures are necessary to maintain high morale in the rear areas (which includes the home front as well as behind the front lines, as the text indicates at another point), both in the armed forces and the civil population. . . . At the proper time, the War Department will initiate measures to consolidate public support in behalf of sound discipline and high morale during emergency."

Later, these regulations say: "The employment of confidential agents as a means of obtaining information as to morale should be used, if at all, with great caution. The method used in this case, if suspected, very often has a tendency to defeat its purpose." Whether this statement applies to civil or only Army morale is not clear from the text.

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British Army of Jobless Exceeds Forces in War

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25—There are more persons without work in Britain today than there are men in the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force combined. Dislocation of trade at the outset of the war has meant that even the immediate transfer of several hundred thousand men from industry to the fighting services has not lowered the jobless figures, which now total 1,400,000 "workers" and more than 250,000 persons of the salaried class.

This fact illustrataes the magnitude of the task—or of the opportunity—which now faces the Government here in its efforts to get Britain's war machine working full pressure. Much depends on the way the problem is viewed. From the viewpoint of the parliamentary Opposition the unemployment situation is a serious challenge to the Government's planning abilities and a possible source of danger in a war in which economics are so important; from the Government view it presents an opportunity to get the industries and fighting services ordered in the most efficient manner. This latter view is based on the belief that nationally speaking a labor surplus at the outset of war may be beneficial.

The Government is working on the theory that with industry, finance, and overseas trade controlled in the national interest, and with the state expenditure mounting—it is now £6,000,000 a day—the problem of the jobless, however immense it may look on paper, will soon take care of itself.

"Tide Has Begun to Turn"

In the meantime, the Government sees the problem as one of directing the present labor surplus into the right channels as the demand for labor increases. For this reason the Government has adopted a policy of complete laissez faire with regard to unemployment, and is instead busying itself preparing measures for strict control of employment from a viewpoint of scarcity of labor.

Labor Minister Ernest Brown in Parliament this week stated that the dislocation of business in the first two months was not as bad as the Government anticipated, and he added that Britain has already reached the end of increases in the number of jobless. "The tide has begun to turn," he declared. It is the view of a number of experts here that the dislocation of trade at the outbreak of hostilities was given an exaggerated importance owing to the fact that the switch over to war economy occurred when Britain was already in the midst of a transition period.

Early this year many leading economists were unanimous in the opinion that within 18 months, without any direct action on the Government's part, the jobless problem would have been replaced by a labor shortage. This forecast was based on the probable effect of the Government's borrowing for defense, combined with an increasing trade boom. But the borrowing and boom did not have time to take the orderly course anticipated, and the outbreak of war with its increased speed and scale, both of borrowing and taxation, caught the country economically neither here nor there.

Recession in Varied Lines

Combined with this factor, decline in exports and recession in entertaining, sports, and other trades, owing to the wartime control measures, helped to cause the present situation. When the Government expenditure begins to make its heavily increased weight felt and when exports pick up, it is felt that the numbers of jobless will rapidly diminish.

One indication that Britain is in the midst of transition is seen in the paradox that there is both unemployment and labor shortage. In the major heavy industries employment has been increasing all along, with the result that skilled workers are at a premium. This has resulted in a number of trade unions, the engineers being a main example, having been forced to agree in the national interest to the "dilution" of labor, with unskilled or semiskilled workers doing jobs usually reserved for skilled men.

Manufacturers are enabling this to be done, at the same time giving more employment, by simplifying the processes. For instance, at one ordnance factory which the writer recently visited, the manufacture of a complicated piece of war machinery has been apportioned for production purposes with the result that there are now 3,500 separate operations in manufacture, most of which can be undertaken by almost completely unskilled workmen. Yet the result is precision in engineering.

Many Jobless Not Listed

Many persons have the view, however, that the most serious problem resulting from wartime difficulties is not the routine unemployment question but that of the "invisible jobless." In the statistical totals on unemployment, only workers covered by unemployment insurance schemes are included, whereas one of the immediate effects of the dislocation of trade, comerce and finance has been to throw out of employment many thousands of whitecollar workers who normally earn too much money to be isured under these schemes.

There is no official total of this type of unemployment, but one semi-official source estimates it at 225,000, while some set the figure higher than 500,000. Whatever the actual number may be, however, the problem is not one of statistics but of men and women, and it is taxing both the resources and the abilities of social service workers to cope with the problem. In relation to this it is interesting to note that social workers are on the schedule of reserved occupations, and after a certain age are not allowed to join the fighting forces.

This type of unemployment is widespread in the entertainment industry and in hotel catering services, tailoring, banking, insurance, and all those professions where the percentage of higher wages grades is greater. There is no organization to deal with this problem as a whole, and this leaves a solution up to the individual.

The Ministry of Labor authorities maintain that this solution will be found along with that of the ordinary jobless as the fighting services as well as essential industries require more and more men, although some whitecollar workers may find themselves in very different jobs from those they chose in peactime.

Antitrust Drive Puts U. S. Into Labor's Fight

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, has carried the Roosevelt Administration right into the line of fire between the embattled American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. There is every reason to suppose that Mr. Arnold and his superiors, Attorney General Frank Murphy and President Roosevelt, knew exactly what Mr. Arnold was doing, and are prepared to follow up the matter. But of the gravity of the step and the far-reaching consequences of the action, there can be no doubt.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., has now in effect demanded of Mr. Murphy whether he will stand behind Mr. Arnold's declaration on Monday that five specific trade union actions are "unquestionable violations of the Sherman Act." The Arnold-Murphy team is preparing its reply which will be issued shortly, backing up Mr. Arnold's Monday statement. Boiled down to two statements, the American Federation of Labor asserts that trade unions were specifically exempted from prosecution under the Antitrust Act. The Government's case is that trade unions are exempted from prosecution as trade unions, but cannot be exempted when they commit lawless acts like those cited by Mr. Arnold, including construction racketeering and the boycotting of new and cheaper building methods.

That, however, is merely the background of the situation. The deeper, more troublesome and altogether more explosive issue has not yet been fully understood by the public. This involves the use of A. F. of L. boycotts as a weapon against the C. I. O., and the internecine warfare now raging between the two giant factions of organized labor.

The facts are that in a number of cities Federation units, particularly in the building trades, which are dominated by the A. F. of L., have been boycotting products produced by C. I. O. unions. It is not for nothing that the protest against Mr. Arnold's new campaign now comes from the A. F. of L. The C. I. O. is not protesting. Of course, Mr. Arnold's campaign against labor boycotts would apply equally against C. I. O. unions. But just at present the shoe pinches in the building trades. A high C. I. O. authority today told this correspondent that he believed Mr. Arnold's interpretation of the Antitrust Law is sound.

Indeed, it is possible that complacent C. I. O. chiefs are delighted by the development. On the other hand, it is significant that the weekly newspaper "Labor," organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, which generally maintain an independent position between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., devotes a leading article to the Arnold campaign under a headline declaring that it "arouses American labor," and asserting that "almost from the moment Mr. Arnold was given his present important position he has been conducting a crusade against certain alleged activities of trade unions which he says 'restrain interstate commerce.'" Unnamed labor officials are quoted by the paper as saying Mr. Arnold seeks to make himself "czar" of labor.

A Federal Grand Jury has already returned an indictment in the District of Columbia against an A. F. of L. union, which had carried on a jurisdictional strike against a C. I. O. affiliate.

To cite another instance, a Federation building trade union in a Western city refuses to let its members install sheet metal which has been manufactured at a plant organized by the C. I. O.

Georgia Highway Safety Aided by Strict Judges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Lon E. Sullivan, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Safety reported in a recent address here that Georgia has risen in two years to one of the leaders in traffic safety.

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President Tries to Put New Tax Onus on Public

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Will the United States really be Spartan enough to adopt a pay-as-you-go national defense policy in an election year? That was the question President Roosevelt put up to the nation from Warm Springs, Ga., yesterday, and it is bound to be one of the major issues of the coming months.

In putting the question, the President was also to some extent refusing to take responsibility for what may be regarded as a duty of his Administration. Instead of recommending that the national back be turned on continuing budgetary deficits, or instead of advocating borrowing for new emergency needs, he simply requested the national viewpoint on the matter.

The President estimated that the national defense budget for the next fiscal year, running from July 1, 1940 until June 30, 1941, would mount to the record peacetime total of $2,250,000,000. This represents approximately a $500,000,000 increase of already high totals, and is between three and four times the size of national defense expenditure in the prosperous late twenties. The current year's national defense appropriations—which will not all be spent during the twelvemonth—total around $1,760,000,000.

Works on Simple Theory

The theory under which the President suggests that national defense spending might be compensated by taxation, when he has not displayed any such solicitude about recovery spending, is simply that national defense money is entirely non-recoverable. Much of the recovery deficits, the Administration holds, will come back either in actual repayments or in the possession of tangible, valuable, and sometimes self-liquidating assets like bridges, tunnels, dams. Deficits arising from such spending, the New Dealers feel, may well be "budgeted" over a long period, and a 10 or 20-year balance be worked out.

National defense, though imperative, does not return the same tangible dividends, and so the President raises the question of paying-as-you-go. If the public supports such a policy, he said it might be necessary to lay a special defense tax for the purpose. The President did not elaborate on the kind of tax that might be devised, saying he was only discussing broad policies and not details.

If the increased defense expenditures could be paid for by new taxation, the net Federal deficit in the next fiscal year might be reduced to something like $2,000,000,000, and in the following year might be considerably smaller if revenues keep up as expected. This year's deficit was estimated in the last budget message as $3,426,000,000; better revenues may shade that figure measurably; it would then require a combination of budget-paring and revenue improvement of something over $1,000,000,000 to bring the red ink figures down to $2,000,000,000 next year.

Only for Increase

It is apparently not proposed to pay the total national defense bill of $2,250,000,000 out of the new defense tax, but simply the increase of something like $500,000,000 over this year's totals. Such money could be raised by broadening the tax base to include more income tax payers in the lower brackets; it could be derived from new forms of federal indirect taxes, such as an increase in various "nuisance" taxes or the devising of new ones; it could come from increasing the middle or higher brackets of present income taxes.

To be fair to all groups in the population, it might be assumed that such a tax should combine these various methods, since some of them hit persons of moderate or low incomes hard, while others are derived mainly from big taxpayers.

If it should be decided that a new defense tax should cover the whole volume of national defense spending, not simply next year's increase, it would mean that the new tax had absorbed part of the present budget deficit for other purposes. That is, it may be assumed that present tax revenues are being allocated for national defense up to normal totals, and that the budget deficit is actually caused by the continuing "emergency" spending for relief, farm aid, and various building projects which continue.

To say that all of next year's national defense expenditure must be cared for by a special tax would therefore release some present revenue for these other purposes, and mean in a sense that some new deal emergency spending was actually coming out of the defense tax. For this reason, it is assumed that the new tax would not aim above the $500,000,000 figure.

What Is Up His Sleeve

When the President was asked if Congress would be very anxious to enact new taxes during an election year, he remarked that it seemed to him a matter of principle rather than politics. Yet, to most observers, Mr. Roosevelt puts the subject up for public discussion with a political motive. It would seem that he is paving the way for saying later:

"The public has demanded that we pay for national defense with a new tax. Therefore, it is not the New Deal Administration which is putting these taxes upon you in an election year; it is the public demand." Or, alternately, it may be possible to say:

"Well, the Administration wanted to take the road of sound financing and pay-as-you-go for national defense, but the public reaction against it was too great. Since the people must ultimately pay, they ought to have the right to say 'when.'"

In short, the Administration is seeking to get around the odium of levying taxes in an election year by building up some kind of public demand for the step; or, to avoid criticism for not levying such taxes, it is seeking to put responsibility on public opinion.

Gannett Forecasts Roosevelt Will Run

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher and New Deal critic, believes President Roosevelt—his political fortunes improved by the European war—will run for a third term.

"I don't see anyone else in his party who can carry his banner," the publisher, a Republican, said in an interview here Nov. 24.

"I firmly believe he'll be the (Democratic) candidate as he loves the job, takes it easily and enjoys the glamour attached to it. He has been campaigning for two years and will enjoy breaking the (two term) precedent and carrying on the job.

". . . It is not going to be an easy task to beat him. But I believe it can be done," he predicted.

Mr. Gannett stopped here on a detour from his trip to the Pacific Coast as Chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government.

Sky is Free to Amateur Astronomer

Builders of homemade telescopes have many books available for their instruction.

Pathway to the Stars
Last of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in the days before California completed its macadam "Boulevard to the Stars," a youth with whom I climbed Mt. Palomar protested that it was all right for the professional astronomer to talk about the possibility of making discoveries every time he peers into the heavens, but what can the "little fellow" do who loves the stars yet can only make them his hobby? What chance has he to make discoveries or to aid in advancing astronomical science?

In one way my companion was right. What can the amateur do when it comes to hunting for extremely distant and faint nebulae, galaxies, or supergalaxies? He can't be expected to push back the fringes of the universe and discern objects never before seen, or to resolve difficult double stars or eclipsing binaries. But there the limitations cease. All the rest of astronomy is open to the amateur, as he gradually acquires more and more interest and knowledge.

Public Let In

Probably the greatest institutions today that cater to the public when it comes to dispensing astronomical information are the planetaria. Hayden in New York; Fels in Philadelphia; Buhl in Pittsburgh, Griffith in Los Angeles; and Adler in Chicago are performing a double service to the public and to astronomy. Lectures for both elementary and advanced amateurs are changed at least monthly, so that in the course of a year, attending only once each month, even the casual visitor picks up a speaking acquaintance with more wonders of the sky than he dreamed about before initiation.

The mark of every planetarium show is the turning on of the stars in all their glory after a few minutes of introductory matter presented until eyes become accustomed to darkness. Many city dwellers are introduced to stars they never saw before because lamps in city streets give off a glow that is not conducive to good seeing at any time. A large dumbbell-shaped stereopticon, one half containing the stars of the northern sky and the other half containing those of the southern, is the heart of each planetarium. The stars, thrown on the inside of a circular dome, look as though they were the real thing.

Smoothing a Mirror

For anyone who really wants to make a start in amateur astronomy, the first step is to make a personal telescope. In practically every large metropolitan area in the United States there are amateur telescope makers' organizations. Some are remarkably well organized and equipped. The Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston, for example, sponsored by Harvard College Observatory, have a most up-to-date machine shop in the basement of one observatory building where telescopes from two inches upward are made. Right now the club is working on a 20-inch reflector, grinding it from the same glass that went into the 200-inch disk for Mt. Palomar.

The usual practice is to start learning how to grind mirrors, using three-inch castercups from the five and ten cent store. If the first dozen turn out poorly, the cash loss is small. Practically any group makes a jolly crowd, whether it numbers 5 or 50. By the time you've invested around $25 in equipment and supplies and spent several months looking through other fellows' 'scopes while working on your own, you will have picked up a considerable knowledge of practical astronomy, and the instrument you have when you're finished may be worth $200 or $300. By then, too, you've already decided on the particular field of amateur astronomy you wish to embark upon.

Moon All Theirs

But you won't be through with telescope making. After a few months studying the moon, for example (and there's a big field professional astronomers have practically deserted to the amateurs), there will come a night when you suddenly decide you need a bigger or better instrument.

Your guidebook will probably be Robert H. Baker's "Introduction to Astronomy," and you will have devoured G. Edward Pendray's amazingly fine book, "Men, Mirrors and Stars," and perhaps also "Stars and Telescopes," by Dr. James Stokley. You'll know all about Russell W. Porter, now working on the 200-inch project, who did much toward popularizing astronomy for the poor man back in the days when astronomy was a rich man's hobby.

There are probably 6,000 other amateur astronomers in America today who have made a fair-sized telescope, and the number is steadily increasing. A good beginner's book on "Amateur Telescope Making," in fact, the only one I know of, has been written by Albert G. Ingalls of the Scientific American. He advises every married man to interest his wife in astronomy likewise, should she object to becoming a "glass widow."

Two easy-to-read and inexpensive magazines for the astro-hobbyist are "Sky," published monthly by the Hayden Planetarium in New York, and "The Telescope," published bi-monthly by the Bond Astronomical Club of Harvard University.

One activity which has many followers is the observing of variable stars, stars whose light periodically dims to a fraction of its normal illumination, then slowly recovers. Some stars go through their cycle in a few hours, others require days, while some fluctuate over periods of several years. These amateurs have banded together likewise under the sponsorship of Harvard to form the AAVSO, the Amateur Association of Variable Star Observers. Studies of comets, meteorites, and novae are other fields that are particularly open for the amateur. A few, like Leslie C. Peltier, become famous. Peltier, a middle western automobile mechanic by day, has the distinction of having discovered more comets than any other astronomer, amateur or professional.

Just by way of further information for those who may wish to read more astronomy than this short series could present, we might recommend most heartily Dr. Harlow Shapley's "Flights from Chaos"; "The Glass Giant of Palomar," by David O. Woodbury; and "The Mysterious Universe," by Sir James Jeans.

Courtesy Elmer G. Sulzer, University of Kentucky

Star Put in Bag

Prof. H. H. Downing, astronomer at University of Kentucky, permits mountain boy a view through the Observatory glass.

Oregon Battles Tide of Sand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gearhart, Ore.

Not all the battles are being fought in Europe. Here on Oregon's northern coast a major battle is in progress against a mighty invasion.

From the ocean's depths, aided by wind and water, vast acres of sand are moving across beaches to the areas that lie beyond. The process has been going on for a long time, but only recently has a concentrated program been organized to check ravages of the creeping sand dunes.

When Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Ocean after a long trek overland, they found the plains behind the beaches verdant pastures. Behind these were stands of native spruce. Almost on the heels of Lewis and Clark came settlers who pastured cattle and sheep on the grass-covered plains.

Grass Disappeared

Little attention was paid to the cover crop that blanketed the areas and cattle soon stripped the areas of native grasses. No attempt was made to replace the grass and the invasion got under way.

The real period of devastation started several years ago when the sand began encroaching on residential areas along the ocean-front and the battle began to stem the "dry tide."

In 1936, Civilian Conservation Corps workers built a double row of picket fence, 30 feet apart, four to six feet in height. The fence started just south of the Columbia River by Fort Stevens and extended southward for 10 miles. It was intended that sand, blowing across the beach, should drop into the trap between the fences. It has taken three years to fill that 10-mile ditch and now the second stage is ready and plans are being organized for planting sea lyme and Holland grasses. This grass barricade is expected to stop shifting sands on the eastern border of the beaches and eventually return the plains to the condition they were in some 130 years ago.

Homes Engulfed

The gravity of the situation was realized when homes along the ocean were engulfed by huge drifts of loose, sifting sand. Farther inland, fresh-water lakes were being filled. Nesting grounds of migratory waterfowl were being dried up and the Sitka spruce, once prevalent and plentiful throughout the area, was being killed by a veritable blast of sand carried by high winds.

CCC enrollees have planted 8,000,000 bunches of grasses on man-made or man-controlled sand dunes. Holland grasses are said to grow faster in sand than in rich soil. They resist smothering, for often sand completely covers them, but next spring the area is again a green carpet.

Donald H. Black

Tokyo Frowns on Door Boy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Employment of "door boys" at Tokyo restaurants is officially frowned on as a misuse of national manpower.

"It is not wholesome for boys dressed in bizarre costumes to be posted at entrance to cafes and restaurants for the purpose of welcoming customers," declared Toyonori Ishibashi, Director of the Peace Preservation Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board. But it appears that even if the lads changed their persuasive tones to the masculine bellow of the parade ground, the Ishibashi requirements still would not be met.

"There is a need for cooks but not for door boys," he continued. "We are in sympathy with the stand of the Ryogoku Police Station, which has taken steps to eliminate door boys in establishments under its jurisdiction."

Control of door-boy manpower would be in keeping with Japan's industrial expansion program, observed the Kokumin newspaper, which pointed to similar steps such as opposition to the use of elaborate advertising signs and the shortening of hours in nonessential business.

Informal estimates of Tokyo's door-boy strength indicated there were over 200 such greeters.

As a means of stirring united national feeling, the Central League for National Spiritual Mobilization has concluded a poster contest. Winner of a first prize consisting of two 100-yen Government bonds was Dairoku Nishizawa whose design showed a child giving thanks before a food box and chopsticks, the box containing "hinomaru bento" or a frugal ball of rice with a pickled plum at its center. The slogan at the bottom of the poster read "Offer Thanks; Protect Home Front."

Schools Are Urged To Eliminate Fads

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 24 advised the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to "stop educating for democracy."

"Teachers," he said, "have a higher calling than defending the existing system of government—they are called to help liberate the human spirit."

He said the average college president would continue to educate for democracy "as long as the present trend lasts," but, "if, in the 1940's, the American public should want Fascism, he will educate for Fascism."

FHA Plan Aids Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Fire hazards in nearly 30,000 urban Florida homes have been lessened or entirely eliminated through the aid of the Federal Housing Administration, according to M. M. Parrish, FHA State Director. This aid was rendered through the property improvement credit loans made available under the FHA program.

President Has First Test Of Defense Plan

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 25 (AP)—A conference with Georgia's Congressional delegation—minus Senator Walter F. George—gave President Roosevelt an opportunity today to get first hand reaction to his disclosure that defense expenditures would be pushed to a new peak.

While Mr. Roosevelt intimated he would confine his conference with Georgia's Congressmen to a discussion of State problems, his desire for a crystallizing of public opinion on the issue of borrowing or taxing to pay for emergency defenses provided a springboard from which the meeting could jump easily to defense matters.

One of the Georgians, Representative Carl Vinson, like the rest of the delegation a Democrat, is Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

He said at a press conference yesterday it would be a good thing for the American people to consider putting an expanded defense program on a pay-as-you-go basis, accompanied by a new form of tax, and the alternative of borrowing money.

The Chief Executive himself set conjectures about his own political future rolling anew when he told the residents of Warm Springs that "we've got a little over a year left" to get a new post office for the village.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke, apparently without premeditation, while he sat in his own open car attending dedication ceremonies for the new community center, named in honor of his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt.

Some of those who heard him insisted the remarks had only one political meaning—no third term. Others were equally sure the President, in his informal, chatty manner, had not used such a relatively minor occasion to announce his position on another term.

Broad Employment Relations Proposed For U. S. Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The Employment Relations Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers was today preparing to place broad employment relations recommendations before the Association's Congress of American Industry, when it meets at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here December 6 to 8.

Subjects covered by the committee in its months-long study include general employment principles and procedures, employment regularization, the National Labor Relations Act, the Federal Wage-Hour Act, State labor legislation and the problem of the industrial worker over 40.

According to A. W. Hawkes, President of the Congoleum-Nairn Corporation and Chairman of the Committee, "the committee has been motivated by a strong conviction that one of the most essential steps necessary to putting this Nation's domestic house in order is the maintenance of good labor relations throughout the country."

The Committee also called for mutual confidence between worker and employer, a free interchange of ideas in all matters and company policies of mutual interest and the development by each company of sound and well-defined employment policies.

Real Flower Lover

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Seeking a way to save her chrysanthemum beds from frost, Mrs. B. R. Ticknor erected canvas tents over them and heated the tents with electric lights. The scheme worked and Mrs. Ticknor walked away with most of the honors at the Oklahoma City chrysanthemum show—15 blue ribbons.

Sickness Insurance Hits Cost Snag in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The great cost of compulsory sickness insurance furnishes a difficult obstacle to its adoption in Canada which has been magnified by the Dominion's war expenditures.

Also while the problem of unemployment insurance is still so much to the fore in this country, it hardly seems likely that a sickness insurance program will be inaugurated first.

The Dominion and the provinces are already staggering under heavy financial burdens for paternalistic schemes.

C. A. Dunning, then Minister of Finance of Canada, announced in the House of Commons last March that about 50 per cent of all persons in the Dominion aged 70 and over are in receipt of old-age pensions at an expense to the Federal Government of $30,500,000 for the current year, with the prospect that the cost over the next 20 years will increase very rapidly beyond even that figure.

Aid to Provinces

The report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief indicates that since 1930 a total of $308,724,859 has been expended on relief in various forms, of which Ontario has received (in round figures) more than $84,000,000; Quebec, $52,000,000; Saskatchewan, $47,000,000; British Columbia and Manitoba, each about $22,000,000; Alberta, $15,000,000; Nova Scotia, $7,000,000; New Brunswick, $5,000,000; and Prince Edward Island, $1,000,000.

As to unemployment insurance, the Ontario Government last March announced that it would draft a Provincial unemployment insurance bill and bring it in if the Federal Government did not enact unemployment insurance to be workable under the current Dominion-Provincial situation respecting social insurance enactments.

Provincial Enactments

In furtherance of this policy, the Ontario Government in April passed the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939, which is merely enabling legislation authorizing arrangements for carrying out within the Province the provisions of any Dominion Act providing for a general scheme of unemployment insurance. The Quebec Legislature took similar action in April.

While there is a sickness insurance act in British Columbia, it has not yet been proclaimed because of opposition by the doctors.

In the province of Saskatchewan, by the Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Association Act, 1938, it is provided that any ten or more adults may petition the chairman of the Provincial Health Service Board for incorporation of a mutual benefit association to set on foot a scheme of medical and/or hospital services for its members and their dependents. Under this measure, agreements may be made with medical practitioners dentists, nurses, and hospitals.

Municipal Authority

The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act of 1939 gives power to any municipality to submit a by-law to the voters providing for medical and/or hospital services to residents, and/or engaging medical practitioners and the completion of arrangements with hospitals on terms to be agreed. The rate of tax to be imposed is not to be greater than $50 a year for any one family of father, mother, and dependent members under 21 years.

In Manitoba a plan has been set on foot for a two-year survey of all sickness statistics in ten representative municipal areas employing municipal doctors. The Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, the Department of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba, the Manitoba Medical Association, and the Rockefeller Foundation undertook to assist the scheme financially.

Because of this investigation and others, the Manitoba Medical Association decided to "urge upon the responsible authorities that there be no action taken on health insurance in the Province of Manitoba until such time as further information has been gathered by means of trial areas throughout rural districts."

In 1934 a committee of the Ontario Medical Association on sickness insurance was appointed. As a result of its activities a system of voluntary sickness insurance called the Associated Medical Services, Incorporated, was formulated. The O. M. A. made a grant of money to start the plan in one test district—Toronto.

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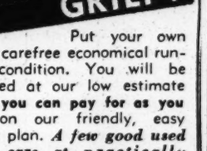

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Social Security: A Big Need Is Tackled

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"The United States' Social Security program, on which payments start January 1 is the beginning of a new era in handling social problems.

"The social security effort marks the end of one chapter and the beginning of another. The chapter ending is that period of American life when small, self-contained communities could take care of their own problems of lack of work, of needy neighbors. The chapter beginning is the meeting of the new phase of unemployment—of complex industrial setups, whose effects are scattered across the country."

Question: "Then our great industrialization has not been all gain. Wouldn't it have been better if we had not progressed so far but rather had continued the old-fashioned way of living in order to avoid these great problems of millions of unemployed?"

Answer: "We mustn't let the impact of intense current events blind us to the course of history. Let's stand off a way and look at the scene. We first find America moving along in that period you speak of with relatively few problems of poverty as we see it now. That is, people could take care of needy neighbors and living off the farm stabilized at least the basic needs of life.

"But compare the level of our living of today with that of yesterday and we find that the best living of that day would seem poor compared with what we have. Our great cities, our luxury-giving industrial products such as the automobile, the radio, the airplane, the washing machine, packaged foods, electric refrigeration, great varieties of all sorts of goods at low prices, a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables all year 'round due to fast shipment and refrigeration—these are a few of the things which make yesterday's living seem pretty limited."

Question: "But if these very desirable things have been obtained at the price of vast unemployment and the suffering and breakdown of morale which that brings, isn't the price too high?"

Answer: "Certainly human values must come first. But let's go back to that historical point of view we mentioned. Down through the ages man's progress has been a series of gains and problems. But when the problems arose, instead of wiping out the gains and going backward, man has done the more intelligent and progressive thing—he has sought to solve the problems and thus keep the gains. As I see it that is the answer to today's problems. We are at one of those historic moments when the problems accompanying our gains seem to have made those gains too expensive. It being a historic moment we must follow the pattern of history. Therefore the job is to tackle the problem. The present Social Security act is a first step in that direction."

Question: "But from what I can gather the act is pretty much full of holes. It covers but half the workers that might need it and then doesn't give enough to really carry people. It doesn't start payments until several weeks after a man has lost his job. That evidently presumes some savings. But people can't save on most of the salaries paid workers likely to be affected through regular unemployment. What about these points?"

Answer: "Remember that this is only the first step in an entirely new and unexplored direction. Do you remember your own first steps in walking? No, but your parents do. If they're around they'll tell you how ineffective and faulty they were. But they were a beginning. As you kept trying you got more competent until finally you walked with sureness, dignity and strength. So it must be with any exploratory legislation which attacks this vast and vital problem."

Question: "Then you think there is an answer?"

Answer: "I do because man has always worked out answers to his every problem when guided by a right desire to better something. To be sure most present problems usually appear almost insurmountable. It's like standing too close to an oil painting and seeing only great daubs of paint. But when man can move back mentally from the problem and see it in its historic perspective, he is not afraid of it. And, very important, he is not impatient about getting it solved—because much of impatience is motivated by the fear brought on by this too-close view we have mentioned."

Question: "What are some of the faults of the present setup?"

Answer: "The question of not starting payments soon enough has been brought up. Add to that the fact that the length of the benefit is determined by the amount of time worked in the previous year and at the outside is seldom authorized to last more than 16 weeks—obviously too short a period in view of what we have seen during this depression."

Question: "At what point does the problem need a basic attack?"

Answer: "The experts are divided on this. It would seem that one fundamental fault is basing the system on previous earnings.

"Prior earnings too often have already been reduced due to poor business conditions. A man may have worked but four months, say, in 1938. How can the support of him and his family for six months or more in 1939 be based on such a greatly shrunken income?"

Question: "Could you give us more details of the present Social Security Act?"

Answer: "Not as well as Mary Hornaday, of the Monitor's Washington staff, with us again today. She tells us about this interesting social experiment on page 191."

The Administrative Side of Social Security

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World

It's Big Business Just Keeping Track of Those Covered by the Act

(1) Paul McNutt, present Federal Security Administrator. (2) A clerk filing cards in the Social Security office in Baltimore, Md. (3) More filers and files in the Baltimore Social Security office. (4) A specimen card of the kind used by workers under the Act. About 20,000,000 workers are now insured, and each needs to be card-indexed. (5) View in the supply department in the Morgan annex of the General Post Office in New York back in 1936 as clerks prepared to mail the millions of forms under the Social Security Act. Notice the posters publicizing the new venture.

Fold on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Social Security Becomes a Big Business

By Mary Hornaday

Only in the last five or ten years have the words "social security" become familiar to most Americans. Actually the right and duty of a community to protect its members, on which social security is based, is as old as the records of men.

Pioneer American families relied on each other for help in trouble and emergencies. Barn raising and corn huskings, which have lasted down to our times, are a survival of years when a household asked its neighbor's help, knowing it would reciprocate when the time came.

As cities have grown up, the "neighborhood" has been enlarged. The community's horizon today embraces the whole nation.

The Social Security Act of 1935 grew out of this more complicated American way of life. It consolidated past experience in meeting insecurity and it set up protection against some of the new kinds of insecurity that threaten large numbers of Americans in this 20th century.

Several parts of the Act deal with groups of people whose troubles have been recognized as a concern of government for many years. These provisions are designed to care for people whom the world regarded as too young or too old to earn a living, or who are physically handicapped.

Other provisions, recognizing sickness as a risk to the Nation's wellbeing, authorize funds to help states give medical services to mothers and children and to extend public health services.

Two Provisions

Finally two provisions are designed to lessen insecurity in earning a livelihood. One takes care of groups of people who have moved into occupations where earning is often risky. States are encouraged to set up unemployment conmpensation systems to protect such people when they are thrown out of work. Under these laws, now enacted in every state, industry shares part of the costs of unemployment which formerly fell upon workers alone.

The second protection against insecurity in earning is provided in a system of old-age insurance under which many millions of workers chiefly in industrial fields will be able after Jan. 1, 1940, to qualify for monthly benefits when they reach the age of 65. Smaller benefits from the reserves they and their employers have built up will go to their wives and to their widows and young children when they are gone.

The Social Security Board estimates that by the end of 1940 over $114,000,000 will have been paid out to 912,000 persons covered by this provision. But that is only the beginning. Succeeding years should see an increase in both the number of beneficiaries and the amount of benefits. But where the end will be no one knows. The goal of its most ardent supporters is old-age pensions for everyone. But at present few in the top ranks of government administration consider that possible.

Cost Spread Out

In general, the Social Security system helps to assure some income to people unable to support themselves and to steady the income of millions of wage earners during their working years and old age. By means of federal and state taxation, the cost is spread over large groups of people.

As long as most of the people of the United States were farmers living off the land, and as long as public funds came mainly from the land and other local sources, the locality was reasonably expected to provide for its own needs. But when cash and wages began to pass through many widely scattered hands, then the day of exclusive local responsibility passed. Sponsors of the Social Security Act believe it is the only way of encouraging the old American sense of common concern and mutual co-operation on a nationwide basis.

The Social Security Board looks upon the Act as "a foundation on which we have begun to build security as states and as a people, against the risks which families are not able to meet one by one." It is based on the theory that families can no longer carve out security for themselves or on a purely local basis—that American security is the security of all the people and must be directed by the Federal Government.

Changes Needed?

The Act, as it stands today, is by no means perfect. Even its staunchest supporters admit that. First amendments for improving it were passed by the last regular session of Congress. Paul V. McNutt, whose position as Federal Security Administrator puts him in charge of the social security system, is already talking more amendments with President Roosevelt. A continuing advisory committee, set up in the law itself, stands ready to study suggested changes and make recommendations to Congress.

The social security law is one of the most complicated and far-reaching on the U. S. statute books. It directly affects 45,000,000 wage earners who have accounts under its old-age provision. It touches 21,000,000 workers in jobs covered by state unemployment compensation laws and covers more than 2,000,000 needy—the aged, the blind and dependent children who are now receiving public assistance allowances.

Social security expenditures now represent over 10 per cent of all funds dispersed by the Federal Government. Social security taxes account for 20 per cent of all Federal tax receipts at the present time.

Helping one's neighbor has become big business in the United States. It is an enormous job, important in the amount of money it involves, the number of citizens it affects and in the high type of service the discharge of such a great responsibility requires.

Europe's Experience With Social Security

When the Congress of the United States adopted the Social Security Act in 1935, the United States, India, and China were practically the only countries in the world that did not have some form or another of general security.

Germany

Germany was the pioneer in the movement. Curiously enough, contributory old age pensions and several forms of health and accident insurance were adopted by the German Chancellor Bismark (between 1881 and 1889) in an effort to stem a rising tide of socialism in the country.

Post-war experiments with unemployment insurance were not successful because the cost of the system was to have been covered entirely by the contributions of employer and worker; and no allowance was made for a major depression. Old age and health insurance, however, have now become an accepted part of German life.

Since the advent of Herr Hitler the unemployment problem has ceased because of the introduction of one year of compulsory labor as well as military service for high school graduates. The type of work done by this conscript labor is comparable to that of the American CCC boys and the PWA.

Great Britain

The experience of England has been more varied. A system of small non-contributory pensions was adopted in 1908, to be followed by a far more pretentious plan for unemployment and health insurance in 1911, and by contributory pensions for widows and orphans in 1925.

The British unemployment insurance began on an even more limited scale than in America, but it has since been extended to embrace even domestic servants. Workers and employers contribute equal amounts and the Government adds 25 per cent out of general taxes.

When it proved that unemployment in most cases would last longer than the period covered by insurance, the Government accepted the whole cost of a dole. The British system differs from the American in that benefits are paid according to the size of the family instead of according to wages previously earned.

A special feature of social security in England is the great number of private societies providing health insurance. Even prior to 1911 nearly half of the English workers belonged to such societies.

Old age benefits are paid by the state to every worker as a right, but it is hoped that eventually a self-supporting contributory system can be developed.

Dean Woodruff

Uncle Sam's Plan for the Aged

The United States Government has used two separate plans for meeting the problems of dependency in old age. The first is a contributory pension for those over 65 which is similar to the unemployment insurance. Each working man pays between 1 and 3 per cent of his wages to the Government, and the employer is expected to match this contribution. From the money thus collected the insured worker who passes the age of 65 is given a pension proportional to the size of his average wage. As his contributions represent savings, the worker is given a pension as a matter of right regardless of whether or not he needs the money. The minimum check is $20 and the maximum $40.

As with unemployment insurance many classes of workers are excluded from the pensions. While private pension plans take care of some, most of the women and those in the low income group are forced to depend on relief.

The Negroes seem to be the least protected because so many of them are engaged in agriculture or domestic service, neither of which is covered by the Act.

The first payments under this plan are to be made on January 1, 1940. Actual experience will show what changes will need to be made.

Old-Age Pensions

To take care of those who aren't eligible for old age insurance, the Government assumed one-half of the cost of the state old age pension plans which conform with the standards set by Congress Today the Government has taken over two-thirds of the burden. The state pensions average about $20 but in some states they go as low as $5.65.

The Federal Government, under the Social Security Act, also helps out the states in their care for orphans. The trend has been away from orphanages and toward placing needy children in a home atmosphere. To encourage this the Government pays half of the cost of keeping these children in private families. The state, of course, must pay the other half.

Widows of insured workers were not taken care of by the original Social Security Act but by an amendment passed by Congress in June, 1939, they are to receive one half of what the couple would have shared. Provisions are also made for the care of their children who are under 16 years of age.

The question of insecurity resulting from physical disability was not dealt with directly by the Social Securities Act, but a yearly amount of $10,000,000 was appropriated for preventive health work. The Government helps with state care of crippled children and the blind; and vocational rehabilitation has also been encouraged.

Security in $'s and %'s

"Tell it in figures" say those who want to know about the cost of social security. So here we go—with a list of figures and per cents. The first group is a record of unemployment insurance systems during 1938 in the 28 states where the act is in operation.

Insured workers	19,594,540
Number of beneficiaries	2,756,681
Total checks distributed	38,542,184
Total amount paid	$393,701,657
Average weekly check..	$10.21
Administrative cost....	$50,447,591
Ratio of Administrative Costs to Benefits	About 12%
Total personnel	27,772
Private placements during benefit period	1,283,453

In this second group of figures we give the number and cost of old age pensions in 1938 in the 48 states.

Pensioners	1,783,478
Total cost	$393,697,831
Average pension (monthly)	$19.55

Read On—

Security or the Dole?—by Maxwell S. Stewart, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 4, 1939.
A brief, non-technical but wholly adequate survey of the problem of security in America and Europe, with particular emphasis on the pros and cons of the Social Security Act.

Social Security, 1939—American Association for Social Security, Inc., New York, 1939.
A record of talks and discussions by leaders in the field of social insurance and relief. The comments are based on solid experience, and the differences of opinion between some of the speakers make for highly stimulating reading.

Insecurity: A Challenge to America?—by Abraham Epstein, New York, Random House, 1938.
A complete and authoritative study of social insurance in the United States and abroad by one of the pioneers for Social Security.

Amending Social Security — by Mary Hornaday, The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, July 29, 1939.
The Social Security Act is brought up to date with the facts and figures on the most recent changes made in Washington.

The Effects of Insecurity on Family Life —by William Haber, Annals of the American Academy, March, 1938.
A good study of the social effects of unemployment, industrial accidents and old age dependency on every member of the family.

Social Security and the Office Boy—by Morris D. Erwin, Saturday Evening Post, May 27, 1939.
The reader is given a critical analysis of the whole Social Security Act as he follows the fate of "Raymond's 15 cents."

Censor Edits the News: How War Hits Press of the World

Relentless scissors clipping incessantly to hide facts from the public despite the readers' demand for more and more information about what is really going on in the war.

In view of the serious depredations upon the freedom of the press made by war conditions, not to mention the economic difficulties in the way of keeping newspapers up to their normal standard, The Christian Science Monitor has collected reports from correspondents in various parts of the world regarding the present condition of the press, the more significant of which are printed below.

The war with its never-ending succession of sensational news items necessarily makes an enormous public demand for the daily newspaper. Yet the war conditions that raise this demand operate with equal force to prevent the press taking advantage of it. While the public is clamoring for fullest details of the day's fighting, sinkings, or raids, the imperturbable censor with his relentless scissors is working over the reports leaving only such information as he chooses to consider safe. Worse still, the needs of retrenchment have in many cases cut down the size and content of the papers to a mere shadow of their pre-war selves.

The press that suffers least under these extraordinary conditions is necessarily that of the totalitarian countries, which have been running on a more or less permanent war basis of control. Paper and labor shortage has reduced the size of Germany's dailies somewhat, but otherwise there is no great change either in format or in the content of the press. The press of Germany, like that of Italy, Spain, Greece, and most of the Balkan States speaks with a unified and well-drilled voice, which represents, not the editors or their readers but the political machine in control of the country.

It is in the democratic countries —Britain, France, Scandinavia, and the rest—where war exigencies have brought real hardship on a press accustomed to be free, that the change to war conditions is particularly felt. Retrogression to a state of censorship and control which had cost a heroic struggle to throw off in the past centuries has had to be accepted for the time being. Decree powers in France and similar autocratic powers in Britain have reduced the press to little more than a voice for the Government.

In both the leading democracies restrictions on the press have brought a general outcry from the public and the press itself, with the result that the control has been modified somewhat, but the condition of the democratic press generally in Europe is shown to be deplorable with large numbers of those engaged in the profession thrown out of employment.

Britain: Papers Try to Cut Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Newspapers here, reduced roughly to 40 per cent of their prewar size, are being produced with a view to saving money rather than making it.

All of the papers are suffering from the prevalent loss of advertising revenue, the enhanced cost of distribution and the necessity of conserving newsprint — conditions which explain why something like 30 per cent of the men working on editorial staffs of British newspapers—either have been dismissed or subjected to cuts in salary ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. Advertising staffs, too, have been drastically affected by a sudden cessation in the demand for space.

The Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists have complained with some warmth that proprietors have been precipitate in effecting savings at the expense of employees.

Stewart Nicholson, Secretary of the Institute of Journalists, declared that proprietors would have served their own interests better in the long run and would have mitigated the hardships of their employees as well if they had waited for military conscription "to take toll of staffs as it inevitably must do when compulsory service for people over 20 gets really under way."

Contributory Factors

These are contributory factors in making a great glut of talent on the newspaper market. Some newspaper proprietors, rather than dismiss their staffs, have cut salaries from 10 to 25 per cent or have adopted "short time" systems.

Newspaper producers also have had to find other ways of saving money in addition to cutting down on their staffs. One of the many means adopted to this end are refusal to accept the return of unsold copies from retail news agents.

A certain note of sameness rings through the whole British press because the editors depend much on official communiques and political and diplomatic statements which are common property.

Moreover, there is a wide dependence upon news in the foreign neutral press, particularly news from Germany.

Noticeable Similarity

The similarity was most noticeable before correspondents were permitted on the Western Front, and when every newspaper had to depend on one agency man, appointed to supply the world's press through the Ministry of Information. Now there is a large number of special correspondents at the front.

Only a negligible amount of news of feature copy in the newspapers is free from war content. Even the characters in the strips find themselves affected by reflected hostilities in Cartoonia.

Columnists of all types have felt a space restriction.

Some of the columnists have attempted to widen the appeal of their writings by touring throughout Britain and showing how life is going on in the provinces. One paper commissioned the novelist, Mr. J. B. Priestly, to do this job. Unanimity of policy in this regard tended to exaggerate the regimentation of newspaper columns.

An effort to achieve originality has appeared in the dressing-up of "straight news" in feature trimmings, with trick headlines, light drawings and ingenious layouts.

The conservative Daily Telegraph now presents the more significant speeches made in the House of Commons verbatim on its editorial page, laid out so that they acquire quite an intimate appearance.

The London Times, however, retains its traditional treatment of news and on the day after war broke out had its front page devoted as usual to advertisements and conveyed the intimation of the great story inside only by three or four unemotional words in the top righthand corner.

News on Front Page

The Daily Mail, forsaking its time-honored policy of devoting the front page to high-priced advertising, now cedes this place to news.

Editorial pages carry "leaders" concerned almost exclusively with the war these days and an attempt to gauge readers' tastes has shown that editorials themselves carry much more weight with the public during war than they do in days of peace.

Not only are there eager readers for explanatory stories by military experts, but there is keen appreciation of topical "background" stories by specialists printed in the space that normally would be filled by features on a scattered range of topics.

For the 70 per cent or so of writers, artists and photographers still left in the newspaper business, the war has opened fresh fields of coverage.

Exploiting the public's natural high-pressure interest in war topics, two publishing firms have produced illustrated magazines devoted exclusively to this subject. One is War Illustrated, successor to a production under the same name and same editorship during the World War (1914-1918) and the other is War Pictorial, a transformation of the Radio Pictorial, the normal mission of which was the bright treatment of radio news.

Wide World; Schulze; Sipos

Censor Becomes Man Behind the Press in Europe

(1) Distribution of bulletins at the British Ministry of Information in Senate House, London University, to newspaper representatives. (2) Citizens of Nice, France, gathered outside a newspaper office anxiously scanning the bulletin board for latest news of the international situation. Scenes like this are common throughout Europe. (3) Londoners take their rest in St. James's Park, but during the present crisis they scan their newspapers more eagerly than formerly. (4) Market women of Budapest study latest bulletins. (5) The censor at work in a military post office "somewhere in France" behind the Allied lines. All news emanating from the war front must be passed by the censor before it can be used. In the background at right is seen a page from the Paris weekly, L'Europe Nouvelle, with blank spaces marked "censuré" indicating parts cut out by the censor. The article happens to be one protesting against the censorship, explaining at the end that on the occasion of Reichsführer Hitler's Danzig speech (Sept. 19), the French people all heard the speech radiocast from Berlin at 7 p. m. Not until 9:30 p. m. was the press notified that the news agencies would issue an "analysis" of the speech. The article is signed Le Guet (watchman) d'Orsay, as a play on the name of the Foreign Office Quai d'Orsay.

Germany: Editors Are Own Censors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—War has made only one important change in German newspapers. They now have fewer pages than they did before.

In other respects the German press evidences almost no effect of the war. The quality of their paper, the size of the printed page, the general appearance of front and inside pages are all unchanged.

Ten is roughly the maximum number of pages. Before the war they ran to 16 and 18 pages on week days and sometimes to as high as 30 on Sundays. The Völkischer Beobachter, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, 12 Uhr, B. Z. am Mittag now offer readers 8 pages instead of 14, the Angriff runs 10 instead of 16.

There is no difference of opinion between editors and Government and therefore no occasion to delete pieces of type from the make-up. The editors understand National Socialist and national policy. They are in constant consultation with Party and Government officials and know long before edition time what can properly be printed and how it should be displayed. They are censors of their own papers.

Circulation, so far as can be determined, appears to have increased, although not spectacularly, with the war. The Völkischer Beobachter, official Government organ, for example, reported an average circulation during July of this year of 620,000 copies daily. In September it had increased to 750,000. Der Angriff reported a circulation during July of 110,000 copies daily and of 120,000 during August, but does not give its figure for September.

All specialized departments such as sports and financial pages have been contracted, but the biggest reduction is in "feature material," cultural, travel, and general information, which is being cut down in order to concentrate on topical news and information.

France: Papers Grow Smaller

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Two of the most conspicuous changes in the outward appearance of French newspapers since the beginning of the war are their smaller size and numerous white spaces indicating last-minute deletions due to censorship. French newspapers have always had a smaller format than American and British papers, and since the beginning of the war have been restricted to a four-page format with a view toward economizing in the use of paper.

Every printed page of a newspaper must receive the censor's visa before it can be set up, and deletions often are made too late for the insertion of substitute material. There has been much critical discussion as to the functioning of the censorship and the censor, in typically French spirit, often passes jokes at his own expense. The Socialist leader, former Premier Léon Blum, in a discussion emphasizing the extreme inconveniences to which French newspapers have been subjected from the standpoint of technical makeup, recently proposed that censorship be abolished and that the Government control the press directly by addressing instructions on prohibitions to responsible editors. Recalcitrant newspapers would be punished by suspension. However, there is little likelihood that such a proposal will be accepted because some of those journalists who find the operation of censorship most irksome have been suggesting that it is better that final responsibility should rest with the censor rather than with the editor.

Communist newspapers are forbidden, and no suggestion that Adolf Hitler should be given a free hand in eastern Europe would pass the censorship. Censorship also has been active in suppressing speculation regarding the attitude of Italy and other doubtful neutrals, and discussion of personalities, the significance of the recent Cabinet reorganization, and similar subjects.

Newspapers, like other French enterprises, have been handicaped by the mobilization of all members of their staffs of military age and physical fitness. However, a majority of the leading French commentators on public affairs, such as André Géraud (Pertinax), Wladimir d'Ormesson, Stephan Lauzanne, Jules Sauerwein, Lucien Bourgues, Henri de Kerillis, and M. Blum, are beyond military age, and continue to contribute their articles with occasional deletions by the censor.

In newspaper offices, as in other enterprises, women and older men have replaced mobilized members of the staff. Only one Paris newspaper, one of rather small circulation, La République, has closed its doors because of the war.

Hungary: Press Neutral Officially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—In a country like Hungary where the freedom of the press, in matters of international politics, was always somewhat limited, the effect of war is not very striking. Nevertheless, war caused important transformations in the life and language of the Budapest newspapers.

The day after the outbreak of hostilities, a rigid censorship was imposed. Proofs or manuscripts of news and articles are scanned by censors before papers are allowed to go to press. In the first days many papers showed great white patches; sometimes only a few words were crossed out, sometimes whole pages. But gradually editors filled in empty patches with advertisements and thus the papers now have no outward sign of Government control.

Another restraint imposed was a reduction in the number of pages of daily papers and prohibition of all Sunday supplements. Colored print was forbidden. These latter measures had purely economic grounds, as Hungary imported most of its newsprint from Germany, but at the same time made lengthy editorials and commentaries impossible. Later, direct censorship was supplemented by an indirect one, as the great majority of war news is now edited by the semiofficial news agency. There is a press conference each week in the palace of the Prime Minister.

Nevertheless, the Budapest press has not become entirely uniform. There is still room for editorial comment, and although these move within certain limitations by never being openly pro-German or pro-Allied, they manage to express public opinion in roundabout ways. War news is treated rather objectively, and every major event is told impartially. Slightly more space, however, is given to Berlin reports, and certainly most news containing opinions or forecasts come from Rome. This is natural, as Hungary sees in the neutrality of Italy the greatest guarantee for peace in the Danube Valley.

Premier Mussolini of Italy appears to be the hero of all peace-loving Hungarians. It is interesting that the word "Axis" never is mentioned and there are no allusions to the German-Italian military agreement or to the Anti-comintern pact.

The anti-Communistic Hungarian press has a traditional dislike for Russia. The plight of Finland is commented on extensively. It is emphasized in some papers that not only racial bonds, but also the common fate of all small nations who cherish their independence, must make all Hungarians sympathetic to the Finnish people. The firm stand of Turkey's Foreign Minister in Moscow was mentioned favorably. Most direct attacks on Soviet Russia discontinued when that nation by occupying the Polish Ukraine became Hungary's neighbor.

During October, the greatest newspaper concern, Az Est, and the connected publishing company Atheneum got into financial difficulties and their shares were taken over by the State. Thus the traditionally liberal and opposition papers, Pesti Naplo, Az Est, and Magyarország, came under direct Government control.

Bulgaria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Here, as in Rumania, an extremely vigorous propaganda is being carried on from all sides. News and views from all camps are being showered upon the papers. But the censorship represents a fine sieve through which little controversial material passes. Bulgaria isn't taking sides. "Caution" is the word.

There have, however, been moderate developments along three lines. First, Soviet papers are allowed to enter Bulgaria. Russia is no longer taboo. The famous Bulgarian, George Dimitroff, Secretary of the Comintern's Executive Committee, has almost become acceptable in Bulgaria. Russia, even Bolshevik Russia, seems a potential friend. Secondly, open, though reserved, agitation for the return of Dobruja is permitted, and thirdly, the press is more wary of Turkey. It also has a friendlier tone towards Italy.

Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — Geographically, Yugoslavia is on the fence. An age-old dividing line runs through it. Politically, also, it is straddling. The press has been cautious ever since Munich. There is no drastic change. Courtesy toward all; open hostility toward none, is its policy.

The papers print news from all sides, give more attention than formerly to Russia, are very considerate of Turkey, and rather friendly toward Italy.

Yugoslavia is not sticking its neck out.

Rumania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The present war has brought no radical change to the press of the Balkan States, because they have virtually been on a war footing since the Munich Conference, in 1938.

It was plain then that a period of ruthless aggression had begun, so each government in Southeastern Europe placed its newspapers under a strict regime, for the purpose of preventing any attack against any great power. The whole press became neutral.

Here in Rumania news from both sides is printed. But no warm defence of either side and no sharp criticism of either side is allowed.

Generally speaking, Rumanians feel hostile toward Germany. Their Latin tradition draws them to France and Italy, their inclinations toward England. Besides, aggressive Germany presents a terrible danger. Russia is also a potential menace. Consequently, one must not rock the boat. The press is largely noncommittal.

Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The war which has laid a heavy hand on the press of most of the larger nations in Europe has made no apparent difference to that of Italy. The close party control which normally has served to unify the policy of the press, has been severe enough to make special action in view of the war largely unnecessary. Thus the emergency which has reduced the size and format of most of the British and French newspapers and subjected them to a sharp censorship, has had no perceptible effect in Italy.

The Giornale d'Italia continues to carry the forceful messages of Virginio Gayda, as frequent mouthpiece of the Duce and Popolo di Roma, Popolo d'Italia, managed by Vittorio Mussolini, nephew of the Premier, Il Tevere, and the rest pursue their loyal Fascist course undisturbed.

A move to tighten up the interest of the press and to break up the sameness that characterizes the press of all totalitarian nations, by allowing a greater measure of individuality within certain limits, is not apparently a direct effect of the war.

China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Only six foreign-owned Chinese language newspapers remain in a Shanghai field formerly having more than twice that number.

Latest of the papers to suspend is the Morning Leader, British registered. Terrorists who said that they supported Wang Ching-wei recently sent threatening letters to the paper, which has stood back of the National Government at Chungking. A hand grenade exploded in the office, with no casualties. "Internal difficulties" were said to be the reason for suspension.

Two American and two British Chinese-language papers recently were compelled by foreign authorities to suspend for two weeks, and two of the four failed to resume publication. The action was caused by their publication of a speech by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said to contain objectional language. Japanese pressure dictated the action of the authorities, but since that incident there have been no signs of further difficulty from this quarter.

Virtually every Chinese paper in the City has received both threats and bombs from one or another of several terrorists factions.

Another form of trouble has been experienced by foreign news agencies, which say that fictitious dispatches are attributed to them by Japanese-owned Chinese language papers. In one instance this created a diplomatic issue. The Japanese Army's Chinese language Sin Shun Pao printed a story credited to Reuter, under a Chungking dateline, alleging dissension within the Government and asserting that a recent Chungking visit by the British Ambassador was "to warn the Koumintang Government to start peace talks with Japan." At Reuter's request, the British Consul General protested to the Japanese Consulate General and elicited a promise that the paper would be better behaved in future, though the paper failed to print any apology or correction.

Digging Goes On in Greece —For Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—While soldiers are digging trenches in Western Europe, in the southeastern corner of the Continent, archaeologists are, to some extent, continuing peaceful digging for ancient treasures in the land of the Hellenes.

Hodge Hill, former director of the American Archaeological School, is going on with his excavations at Corinth, site of the most extensive American discoveries in Greece. American activity in the old Athenian market place, however, and the work of the British School, have both had to be suspended.

Greek archaeologists are less affected by changing conditions, and the architect in charge of the restoration of the temple of Wingless Victory on the Acropolis, has recently issued a report announcing the completion of the work.

This is the second time that this temple has been restored. The original building existed intact till Morosini's siege of the "Castle" of Athens, as the Acropolis then was, when the Turkish garrison in 1687 pulled it down to construct a bastion.

When the Greek Kingdom was established and a Bavarian regency governed, German architects and archaeologists restored the temple of Wingless Victory out of the fragments. But a few years ago its foundations were reported unsafe and, as there was danger of its collopse, it was carefully taken down and rebuilt out of the original materials. It only lacks the pieces of the frieze which are now in the British Museum.

Crop Diversification Brings Wheat Area Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Diversification of crops among South Carolina farmers, mainly to get away from cotton as a cash crop, and also to produce more feed and food for livestock and a constantly growing rural population, is illustrated in the increase in wheat acreage during the past two decades according to figures reported by George E. Prince, Chief of the marketing division of Clemson College Extension Service here.

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New Rumanian Cabinet Reaffirms Neutrality

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 25 (AP)—Rumania's new government acting to conserve the country's resources for possible war use prohibited today exportation of barley and vegetable products, but granted a permit for exportation of $500,000 worth of petroleum and an equal amount of other products to Slovakia, German protectorate, to pay for munitions.

As the new Cabinet, headed by Premier George Tatarescu, was sworn in, King Carol said Rumania's policy would remain the same—to preserve neutrality.

A wide range of political opinion in the Cabinet caused observers to express doubt concerning further German trade demands. Resignation of the former Cabinet Nov. 23 coincided with rejection of German demands for more Rumanian supplies at better prices.

Mr. Tatarescu let it be known that his Government would continue Rumania's policy of neutrality and good relations with all major powers.

The intricate political alignment of the new Cabinet left observers undecided whether rejection of German demands for expanded trade, which caused the resignation of the government of Premier Constantine Argetoinu, might soon be reversed.

Grigore Gafencu remained in the Cabinet as Foreign Minister as evidence of the combination of Rumania's international position.

Mr. Tatarescu reserved for himself the Ministry of Interior. He named Ion Ilcus, who held the Interior post in the old government, as War Minister.

The complete Cabinet is as follows:

Premier and Interior Ministry—George Tatarescu. Finance Ministry—Mititza Constantinescu. Ministry of Agriculture—Prof. George Ionescu-Sisesti. Education Ministry—Prof. Peter Andrei. National Defense Ministry—Gen. Ion Ilcus. Rearmament Ministry—Prof. Victor Slavescu. Navy and Air Ministry—Gen. Paul Teodorescu. Minorities Ministry—Prof. Silviu Dragomir. Police General—Gen Gabriel Marinescu. Culture and Art Ministry—Ion Nistur. Ministry of National Economy—Constantin Angelescu. Ministry of Justice—Istrate Micescu. Ministry of Communications — Ion Gigurtu. Ministry of Public Health—Dr. Nicholas Hortolomei, Ministry of Cults—Prof. Ion Histor, Ministry of Labor—Prof. Mihai Ralea.

The first nine members in Premier Tatarescu's Cabinet were in the previous Argetoinu Cabinet.

© International

George Tatarescu
Premier and Interior Minister in new Rumanian Cabinet.

Magnet Mines? Experts Scan New Weapon

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—A magnetic mine is technically feasible, but it is not the kind which the public visions in the British reports of a new German magnetic mine.

This idea is of a mine so loaded with magnetism that it is attracted to the hull of a steel ship. That was described by experts as fantastic.

In explaining why magnetic attraction will not be used, they pointed out there are two kinds of magnets available, permanent and electromagnetic. The newest permanent magnet, an alloy containing aluminum, nickel, and cobalt, is so powerful that half a pound of it will hold 10 pounds of steel.

Distance Ruins It

This new stuff would cost about $1.00 a pound, a price not prohibitive. But it will pull 10 pounds only when in actual contact. At five-eighths of an inch its attraction becomes zero. This is on account of the inverse square law, by which the magnetic force drops inversely with the square of distance from the magnet.

The electromagnet, run by batteries, is feasible in a sea mine. It would, moreover, be about five times more powerful than the new permanent magnet.

But again the inverse square law interferes. For example, the huge electromagnets used to pick up scrap iron are effective mostly within only a foot. One of these magnets six feet in diameter can pick up only 30 pounds at 10 inches.

Even with a mine so buoyant as to weigh little in water, the attraction is still not enough.

But a quite different use of magnetism is possible to make an effective mine, which is magnetic in name only.

This would be two small coils of wire placed in the mine. They would be converted into little electromagnets by running small electric currents through them from batteries in the mine. The two would be balanced against each other, so that the magnetism of each was the same.

Under those circumstances, the experts said, if a steel hull came within a distance which might be a fair number of feet, the coils would be affected by the approaching metallic mass. The effect would be very slight, but it would be greater on the coil which happened to be the nearer to the ship.

Operate a Switch

This little difference would upset the balance, make one coil a stronger magnet than the other. The difference would operate a switch, probably through vacuum tube amplifiers.

A switch could do several things. It could set off a detonator and explode the mine. In shallow water that idea has apparently practicable aspects.

The switch also could start an electric motor in the mine, which then would continue on battery power. The motor could operate both a propeller to move the mine, and a directional apparatus to steer it. These things, the experts said, are possible and their success might be expected to take a lot of time and encounter difficulties.

The industrial electromagnet experts suggested an easier method, in long, thin wire feelers equipped to float their tops close to the surface.

These feelers, with the aid of little magnetic coils in the mine, would be ordinarily harmless. But on touching steel they would become contact wires to explode the mine.

Devices which activate a mine only after it strikes the water would be expected to prevent the coil mechanisms from operating prematurely to destroy the mine-laying craft.

The Show Goes On

Acme

Paris Marionette Theater Thrives

The famous marionette theater in the Luxembourg where countless Parisians as children have enjoyed thrilling hours, still draws just as large crowds as ever. Roger Desartys, who owns the theater, makes the dolls, paints them, and gives them the expression suited for the play. The picture shows M. Desartys and his assistants at work behind the scenes.

Celluloid 'Takes' Canada's Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — First of a series of moving pictures on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a film produced in Regina, entitled "Scarlet and Gold" for Paramount Pictures, has been sent to Hollywood for release to theaters in the United States and Canada.

The camera work was done by a Reginan, Peter George, while the narrative script was prepared by G. J. Johnson, a Regina newspaperman.

Minimizing the familiar "get your man" tactics, the film is a factual record of a young man's training in the work of the famous police force.

The plot is built around a young man who decides to make police work his career. He is seen taking his training from the time he is accepted until the time he is sent to a detachment. His experiences as a recruit, the training he gets, the instruction in the research crime laboratory, and the many other phases of his training are shown.

The picture was all filmed at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police western headquarters in Regina with the co-operation of officers of the force.

Martinelli Sings Tristan in German

CHICAGO (AP)—Giovanni Martinelli's brilliant career carried a new luster Nov. 25 after his debut in German opera.

After 39 years in grand opera, the famous Italian tenor made his first appearance in a German operatic role, singing Tristan in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

Mr. Martinelli, who hitherto had taken 55 roles in French and Italian operas, sang opposite Kirsten Flagstad in a performance wildly acclaimed by a Chicago Civic Opera Company audience. He began to study German three years ago in preparation for a debut as Tristan. Now he intends to learn other Germanic roles.

French Writer Finds U. S. Determined to Shun War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There are few better qualified French observers of the Anglo-Saxon world than André Siegfried, author of several thoughtful and penetrating books on the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. M. Siegfried happened to be in America at the time of the crisis which ended in the Munich agreement of 1938, and again at the outbreak of the present war. He has communicated his impressions of American reactions to the war, along with some recommendations as to French policy toward America, in an article published in one of the most influential French provincial newspapers, La Dépeche, of Toulouse.

M. Siegfried notes the American determination to remain outside the conflict, which, he thinks, is even stronger in 1939 than in 1938. So he writes:

"'We shall not become involved at any price' is apparently a winning argument, against which the campaigns of the best journalists are of no avail."

Ocean Barriers

As against suggestions that the Atlantic Ocean is no longer such a secure barrier as in the past, the average American, as M. Siegfried notes, prefers to listen to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who tells him that the ocean is as effective a rampart as ever, although, as M. Siegfried says, Lindbergh himself has done more than anyone else to make this ocean contract. The French author finds a similarity between the present American psychology and that of Great Britain five years ago, when the average Englishman believed that he was living in a safe island.

"England has awakened from this illusion, America has not," he writes.

M. Siegfried recognizes that there is no "moral neutrality," as between the two sides, that the totalitarian regimes are violently condemned in America, that there is general hope for the victory of Great Britain and France. At the same time, he finds a certain paradox "of a people which is not morally neutral and which, however, fears any measure that may draw it out of its neutrality. The pressure exerted by the isolationist campaign is so strong that in New York certain groups which I had formerly found oriented toward a policy of frank support seemed to me this time almost frightened."

War Aids U. S. Business

He notes that French and British war orders will help to put an end to the American crisis, and adds:

"The business interests will, therefore, not be against us. I know there is something shocking in the fact that some enrich themselves while others fight and because others fight, but one must know how to listen to the arguments of realism."

M. Siegfried draws the following conclusions from his impressions of America:

"Let us be present in America through our professors, through our industrialists and merchants if possible (and it is possible), through our exports, which are worth useful foreign currency to us. Let us show ourselves and recall that we exist. Let us affirm our good right, but not make propaganda, in the naïve or cynical sense of the word, because this will not be pardoned and we will be distrusted, even if we are a hundred times right. America is a continent where ideas evolve rapidly and where one is astonished by the development of certain movements of opinion. Let us, therefore, count on our friends there, who are legion, to understand and to say to themselves that the destiny of liberal civilization in the world depends on the victory of the Allies and that their defeat would have a certain and direct repercussion on the security as well as on the prosperity of the United States."

Canada Rails Expand to Meet War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Effects of a growing demand for Canadian supplies in the present war are seen in at least one industry with announcements of a quick expansion program for Canadian rail lines and equipment to cope with war material shipments to Europe.

The immediate reasons for this expansion, which has already taken shape in a $25,000,000 war appropriation for rolling stock, are set forth in a recent article appearing in Iron Age, metal industry weekly published here.

Abandonment of the practice of making large shipments of grain and other freight from Western Canada to eastern ports by way of the Panama Canal—a step taken since war broke out—has increased the burden on railways running across the Dominion.

Increased Demand

Another demand will be made on Canada's rail lines when such ports as Quebec and Montreal on the St. Lawrence River are icebound, and most shipments to Europe will have to go by rail to Atlantic coast ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick.

In order to carry out the railway program without tying up production of car and locomotive shops which can be converted to the manufacture of munitions, purchase of 4,575 freight cars and 49 locomotives, together with about 82,000 tons of rails, is to be speeded up as much as posible, the article states.

Work on the railroad orders is expected to be completed about six months hence. About 90 per cent of the steel required for the cars and locomotives has been purchased in Canada, a small part, including the wheels, from England, and the remainder, chiefly locomotive boiler and firebox steel, from a mill in the United States.

Trial Order Placed

Meanwhile, the article goes on, only a few Canadian plants are as yet working on what may be termed war orders, other than in the aviation field, and some of these are merely trial orders given out so plant technicians may familiarize themselves with methods of production for the larger orders that may come later. From machine-tool sources it is learned that a large number of Canadian plants are being tooled up in anticipation of war orders.

As of the end of 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics listed 1,345 iron and steel and metal-working plants, many of which, it is presumed, could be adapted to some kind of war work.

Anything that cannot be obtained readily in Canada probably will be contracted for in the United States, but it is clear that Canadian resources will be drawn upon to the fullest extent, the article states. One of the greatest requirements will be machine tools, demand for which from the United States already has been greatly accelerated.

Steel Mills Booked

To what extent Canada will find it necessary to increase purchases of steel from the United States is a matter for future determination. Canadian mills are booked solidly for two or three months ahead, but much of this business is for non-war purposes and can be set aside in favor of war work if necessary. After the outbreak of war, Canadian mills took such orders with the proviso that war orders, when they developed, would be given priority.

The part manufacturers of the United States will play in supplying Canada with materials and machines will, unless the character of the war changes greatly, be confined to overflow requirements and to those things which the United States is already equipped to produce and for which facilities for manufacture would have to be provided in Canada.

For example, several companies in Canada are making airplane bodies, but there is no company fully equipped with machinery and technicians to turn out airplane engines; hence the motors will be supplied by United States manufacturers. In the matter of manufacture of shells and other ammunition, it should be remembered that in 1917 Canada supplied about 45 per cent of the shells used by Britain and that nearly 400 Canadian manufacturers were engaged in making shells and other munitions. This war has not as yet produced as large a need for munitions as did the early phases of the World War.

Thyssen Steel Mills in Ruhr Are Reported Seized by Reich

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (AP)—The German Government is reported to have taken possession of the Ruhr Steel Mills and other property of Fritz Thyssen, industrialist who aided Adolf Hitler's rise to power and now is an émigré in Switzerland.

When Herr Thyssen left Germany his steel plants were strengthening Germany's armaments, but he, who had helped Herr Hitler meet important Rhineland industrialists, was at odds with the Nazi Regime.

[Herr Thyssen arrived at Locarno, Switzerland, Nov. 12, with his wife and child.]

No German Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—So precarious is the position of business leaders in Germany that the situation has been described by Felix Beyer, German economist, in the words: "A German businessman always stands with one foot in jail," and is "always dependent on the whims and fancies of officials who may or may not like his political opinions."

The danger of blackmail and denunciations by spies among the employees is frequently a reality, and fines and prison sentences are not only common, but now are not necessarily a disgrace, Mr. Beyer writes in a recent issue of Iron Age.

The Labor Front representative in a plant, he said, often sees himself as the boss of the future, and is constantly on the lookout for lack of National Socialist enthusiasm on the part of the employer. Cases have been reported of a political joke, told at the wrong moment, landing the employer in a concentration camp and the Labor Front representative in the place of the employer.

At the same time, many profitable firms which have run afoul of Government regulations in the Reich are being taken away from their owners and are being run by Government commissioners, according to Mr. Beyer, who recently came to the United States from Germany.

Political leaders have paid lip service to the system of private enterprise, publicly praising such leaders of German industry as Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Thyssen, Bosch and the late Emil Kirdorff. Such men as these have been appointed to high Government offices, where they gave the Hitler regime an impressive front of economic stability. At the same time, the present German Government, according to Mr. Beyer, who is not a political refugee, has steadily moved toward suppression of free competition.

"There is not a single action of a German businessman that is not hampered by a red tape of steel-wire tenacity," he says. "Daily he must fight for his raw materials. He cannot hire or fire a worker without permission of the local Government agency, the district labor governor, the Labor Front or the Army.

"Rearmament and lack of foreign exchange have resulted in a vast bureaucracy, thousands of regulations and bureaucratic manipulations which are an oppressive burden on private business. There are fights of competency between the different authorities. There is a tendency to shift responsibility and complaining firms go whenever possible to the highest authority, which may be overburdened with work, while the lower authority loses authority.

"The control of labor, raw materials and prices is, however, not the end of Government interference. Of late, there has been introduced also a control of production costs. This control is limited to the execution of Government orders, which, in most heavy industry plants, constitute a majority of all orders. In the building industry alone there have been introduced 400 official time studies for tile-layers, 80 for plasterers and 110 for concrete workers."

Italy Chief Air Route Center In a Desultory War Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Thanks to the limited extent of the war and its relatively mild character in the western sphere of action, Europe's air communications suffered less than one might have expected during the first two months of the conflict. There was, however, a certain shift in the center of gravity of Europe's skyways. Italy became the chief center of air communication.

Italy today offers swift and regular air connection with Spain and Portugal, to the West, and with the various countries of the Balkans and the Near East. Among the ports of call of the Italian airlines are Barcelona, Cadiz, Seville, Lisbon, Athens, Rhodes and Haifa. The interior Italian airlines Rome-Milan and Rome-Turin have established branch lines to Budapest and to Zagreb, Belgrade, Sofia and Salonika.

With the war confined to a narrow western front, Germany remains in the commercial air field, with its line Berlin-Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Athens, and its other connections with Rome and with Moscow. One can still fly from Amsterdam to Oslo, and internal air communication has been kept up among the Scandinavian countries.

On the other hand London for a time suspended its air service to the Continent, although service between London and Paris has recently been resumed. A large section of eastern France, denominated as a military zone, has been forbidden to civil aviation.

The Royal Dutch Air Lines maintain their service to Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies; but the European terminus of this line, because of war exigencies, is no longer Amsterdam, but Naples. The Trans-Atlantic Clipper service to Foynes, Ireland, has been suspended because of unfavorable weather conditions; but the Clippers still fly to and from the Portuguese capital, Lisbon. Despite the delay involved in sending letters by rail to Lisbon, the Clipper still often represents a saving of time in mail communication, because of the diminished and irregular schedule of passenger boat sailings between European and American ports.

Air travel is as popular as ever; the lines from Rome to Spain and Syria are booked up for weeks in advance, despite the fact that fares have doubled. Land frontiers have, of course, become more difficult and inconvenient to negotiate in time of war, while sea travel in zones infested by submarines and mines is definitely dangerous.

Thousands of Chinese Refugees Being Placed on Small Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Thirty thousand Chinese refugees are being put on 100,000 acres of waste but cultivable northern Szechwan province land by order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, according to word from interior China which says that the extensive reclamation work has been mapped out by a newly-organized bureau.

This work has been divided into two periods, the first lasting only a month and entailing the placement of 12,500 refugees on 40,000 acres. The remaining 60,000 acres are to be occupied by the other 17,500 refugees during a second stage of two months. Necessary funds to conduct this work have been appropriated. All the land which is state owned will be parcelled out on a basis of about 17 acres to each refugee family of five, while other land is to be bought from local farmers and distributed on a similar basis.

Money has also been provided to buy farming implements, furniture, domestic animals including horses, goats, mules and pigs, while seeds will also be made available and model villages are to be constructed.

It is expected that at least six months must pass before there can be any produce from the land, pending which time the land reclamation bureau is prepared to support the people with a forethought certainly not typical of the older China. Considerable thought appears to have gone into the planning of the model villages also, two types of cottage being provided—one accommodating two families, the other four, with 500 of the latter type and 2,000 of the former.

Another interesting bit of West China news tells of the launching of 20 Chinese junks of a new type, of greater speed, endurance and loading capacity, for use in "free China" waterways to aid in development. They are first of a projected fleet of 320 with a total capacity of 7644 tons and will go into service on the upper Yangtze, the Kialing, the Tu and the Min rivers to aid communication in newly resettled areas.

Women Ministers in War Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ability of women to bring spiritual help and comfort to those needing it was emphasized by the Rev. Dorothea Belfield, member of The Society for the Ministry of Women, at a conference called here recently by the Women's Freedom League.

Especially is this so, she said, in evacuation and reception areas where the change-over of population is causing heavy demands upon the clergy of all denominations. Such demands make it impossible for ministers to carry out their work adequately, and yet women amply qualified to help, are not being used she contended.

Speaking of the work of the ministry, Miss Belfield declared that in no other profession are women so hampered as in that of the church. Her own Society, the Fellowship of Equal Service in the Church of Scotland, and the Anglican Group for the Ordination of Women, are united, she said, in calling attention to this position as well as to the need of spiritual help and guidance felt in time of war by all classes of the community.

In regard to the British Army, men chaplains are being appointed, but no Army area, Miss Belfield maintained, is properly supplied which lacks the touch of women's ministry. She believed that women ministers have much to give in military hospitals and in military camps. She proposed a resolution which called upon Christian churches to "give opportunities to trained and qualified women for the fullest spiritual service which it is possible for them to render."

'Secrecy Policy' Of Navy Criticized

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal says in an editorial today that the Navy's "policy of secrecy" was to blame for Congressional proposals for an inquiry into admitted defects in 12 new destroyers.

The service periodical asserted that "suppression of information" about the destroyers had cost the Navy both public confidence and Congressional support.

"The Navy Department is discovering that it does not pay to observe the tactics of an ostrich," the Journal comments. "To correct the impression regarding the defects of the new destroyers, it was forced to ask the President to ridicule their importance, and it is now facing a Congressional investigation.

Free Education In Agriculture For Hungarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — An increase in the number of free courses for farmers from 114 last year to 200 this year has been announced here by Count Michael Teleki, Minister of Agriculture.

For the first time half the teachers for these courses are to be farmers themselves, experts in their own field of work, who know local conditions. In this way 100 farmers, owning a small piece of land, or living on pension, are to be enabled to earn additional money. No "pupil" farmer is to pay for the course, nor for utensils or materials, which are supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture. The schoolrooms are also being lent freely by notaries of the villages.

Special attention is to be given to these courses in territories which Hungary acquired on the break-up of Czechoslovakia last March. Twenty courses are to be held in these districts, in the Hungarian, Slovak and Ruthenian languages.

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Mrs. Roosevelt Denies Charge That Youth Congress Is Red

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—A debate by mail between Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a youth movement leader over whether the American Youth Congress is Communist-controlled was climaxed today with the latter's expressed desire to appear before the Dies Committee and his "hope" that the President's wife "would appear in opposition to me."

Alfred M. Lilienthal, Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Committee for American Youth, made public the correspondence between him and Mrs. Roosevelt, in which he contended the Congress was influenced by Communism—a contention denied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Lilienthal's group was formed last summer by members who withdrew from the World Youth Convention here.

In a letter dated Oct. 16, Mr. Lilienthal asked Mrs. Roosevelt five questions:

1. Why did the Youth Congress consistently condemn Fascism and refuse to take a stand against Communism, even defeating on four occasions last July, a resolution to that effect?

2. Though you were also scheduled to speak, why did Mayor La Guardia and Edouard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, fail to appear and address the Congress? Is it not apparent that the Congress' refusal to act against Communism led them to so act?

3. What kind of an organization, in order to bring pressure in behalf of a half a billion dollar Youth Act, resort to a disorderly sit-down strike before the White House? You recall this incident in 1937 which resulted in the arrest of William Hinckley, who was Chairman of the Congress and one of your guests at tea?

4. How can you explain the fact that much of the literature is printed by the press which occupies space jointly with the Daily Worker and which prints most of the Communist literature?

5. How can you reconcile the glowing references to the work and accomplishments of the Youth Congress made by leading Communists both in this country and abroad, . . . ?"

Mrs. Roosevelt's reply, as released by Mr. Lilienthal, dated Oct. 24 said:

My dear Mr. Lilienthal:

I have your letter and I regret to say I cannot agree with you. I consider that the American Youth Congress did condemn all the "isms" and declare themselves for democracy. The creed they adopted states this very definitely. . . .

My answers to the questions which you have listed are:

1. The resolution passed by the Youth Congress was their own and I consider it better than yours.

2. I do not agree with you.

3. There was no disorder and Hinckley was arrested through a misapprehension and over-zealousness.

4. Because they have little money and this is a cheaper way.

5. It is quite easy to reconcile, because it helps them, but it is not true.

I have known many of these young people and have taken the time and trouble to find out for myself what they believe in and what they stand for and have not formed my opinion from hearsay or newspapers. I am absolutely convinced that the leaders are 100 per cent for our democracy.

Mr. Lilienthal said he felt impelled to make public the exchange of correspondence because similar correspondence of Mrs. Roosevelt with Dr. Harry N. Nagle, Chairman of the Americanism Committee of the American Legion, had been made public Nov. 21.

Youth Ranks Grow

BALTIMORE (AP)—One thousand delegates of Junior Hadassah, Young Women's Zionist Organization, voted Nov. 24 to affiliate with the American Youth Congress.

Miss Riki Englander of Jersey City in debate denounced the Dies Committee as "undemocratic" in labeling the Youth Congress a Communist Front Organization without permitting the Congress to testify.

She declared the Junior Hadassah by joining the Congress would "lend the strength of its 20,000 members to efforts in this country dedicated to . . . fighting the evil forces of dictatorships, and defending and encouraging such political and social action as will safeguard democratic rights."

Republican Aide

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Anne Wheaton

Mrs. Wheaton to Aid G. O. P. Women's Publicity

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced the appointment Nov. 23 of Mrs. Anne Wheaton, former newspaper woman and publicist for women's organizations, as assistant to the Committee's Publicity Director, in charge of women's activities.

Mrs. Wheaton, who began newspaper work in Albany, N. Y., on the Knickerbocker Press, was among the first women to cover the Legislature, the Governor's activities and general politics in that capital. Her Republican father, John Williams, was New York State Labor Commissioner under five Governors.

School Movies Are Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

radio programs and, above all, for testing the actions, democratic or dictatorial, which he may observe in the life around him."

Also speaking for current literature as live textbook material, William E. Haskell, assistant to the President of the New York Herald Tribune, urged teachers to read and recommend to their students a newspaper in which they have confidence.

"The world is changing so fast," he declared, "that no longer can you teach modern history from textbooks. There is not a classroom in which a child can be asked to bound Poland, Rumania, Lithuania—much less Germany. The solution for the teacher is a newspaper, which brings to him and his pupils every morning 24 hours of world history, the latest boundaries of nations, the newest development in (natural) science, the day-by-day application of modern economic ideas, the sound analytical explanation of events."

What was designated the "charm school" by textbook writers, was deplored by Dwight Van Avery of the Auburn, N. Y., Junior and Senior High Schools.

"We have great distrust of fat books which tell a seventh grader everything he sought to know about making a conversation and describing a visit to Uncle Pete's. We also distrust those handy anthologies which contain the proper dosage of literature per year," he said.

Children are inclined to accept mathematics as a man-sized job; this is because the subject is as yet untouched by the "charm school" of textbook writers, in Mr. Van Avery's opinion.

The "charm school" presentation takes the teeth out of real pupil work, he said.

"We are more interested in teaching good work habits than in storing knowledge in the reservoirs of pupil's brains."

Theme writing, old and new, came in for its share of discussion throughout the convention. Louis C. Zahner of the Groton school, derided what he termed the teaching of tea-table conversation and movie mechanics in English classes.

Charging that the English Course "has become the dump for almost everything," he urged greater emphasis upon "a competent teaching of language." From table conversation it has been but a short step to teaching table manners and setting the table for formal dinner parties in the English classes, he declared. Since the movies are also talkies, they, too, have planted themselves in the English classroom, and once in, they are taught not as a means of communication but as a mechanical device, and pupils have learned with awe and admiration that it takes 20 tons of cellophane to make a sunbeam.

A program for language teaching that would put more emphasis on the various meanings of words, was Mr. Zahner's recommendation. "Plain sense, feeling, tone, intent, attitudes—in reading and in writing," he said.

Prof. Walter Barnes of New York University came at the subject of composition from the angle of pupil realities again. "A school composition has generally no resemblance to anything, amateur or professional, spoken or written, in life," he said.

"Where will you find anything in newspapers, magazines, in books like it? One writes an article or an essay on a news story or one makes a speech. The typical school composition is neither flesh nor fish nor fowl. It is merely a scholastic exercise," he charged. "And I wish we could get rid of that word 'composition,'" he declared. "It smells of academic fustiness. It suggests ivory towers and hermetically sealed classrooms."

One voice, and one only, was raised in defense of the "Ivory Tower." Earl Daniels of Colgate University, speaking before the college section, made an earnest plea for the more meditative life.

"For a cultured man, whatever be his world around him, it is necessary that he learn to live with himself and become independent of things, through dependence upon himself, upon his own thoughts, that he learn the abiding joy of being alone," Mr. Daniels said.

"Aren't we perhaps doing too little to equip boys and girls with armor against the pressure of things? Certainly we teach them to live in society. But we must also teach them to live with and to themselves. This means we must show them something of the right use of the ivory tower as part of their heritage," he urged.

Officers newly elected for the coming year are: President E. A. Cross, Colorado State College of Education; First Vice-President, Robert C. Pooley, University of Wisconsin; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Helene Willey Hartley, Syracuse University. W. Wilbur Hatfield continues as Secretary-Treasurer.

Southern Families Aided In Securing Good Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Low-income farm families, including former tenants and share-croppers, numbering 359, have been established on comfortable and productive farms in South Carolina with purchase contracts made available through loan provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant A[illegible], R. F. Kolb, Farm Security Administrator, announced here in his current report.

The loans average $3,346, and were made to 119 families to purchase farms averaging 112 acres in size and make improvements during the first year of the program. Average loans of $4,329 enabled 240 families to acquire ownership status of farms averaging 120 acres, in the second year, the director said. Allocations for the present fiscal year will provide approximately 367 more loans to low-income farm families. Right now there are approximately 13,000 applications for loans on file, Mr. Kolb stated, and more are being received daily.

Film Industry Faces Walkout Of Technicians

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 25 (AP)—The motion picture industry braced itself today for the shock of a strike call which American Federation of Labor leaders said would close every film theater in the United States and Canada.

Failing to secure a 10 per cent wage increase for 23,000 studio technicians, William Bioff, chairman of the Conference of Studio Unions, announced that he would call today a "general strike throughout the entire motion picture industry."

Mr. Bioff's declaration followed a conference of A. F. of L. executives and movie producers, in which Joseph M. Schenck, chairman of the producers' negotiating committee, informed the unions that their demands were being refused because of a "complete readjustment which faces the industry."

Loss of foreign markets and sharp curtailment of production had been cited by the producers as effects of the European war on the industry. The unions pointed to "exorbitant salaries" paid to stars and "ridiculously low" wages to hundreds of technicians and challenged producers to make revisions.

"We feel that the underpaid workers should get their wage increases right now," Mr. Bioff told newsmen after the conference broke up.

Mines Offered

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Nov. 25 (AP)—Union coal miners were offered a chance yesterday to prove their contention that two mines could be operated at a profit if their demands for higher pay and shorter hours were granted.

Deadlocked with about 300 striking members of the United Mine Workers of America, Emmett Corrigan and the Blacksmith Brothers, offered their mines to the union employees. Mr. Corrigan proposed to let the men run his mine for one month. The Blacksmith Brothers proffered their mine for two months.

The miners are asking wage increases to $5 a day from the present $3.50 scale and a seven-hour working day.

In making their offer the operators stipulated that the miners must assume any losses that were incurred during the trial period and if there were any profits the miners could share them among themselves.

Representatives of the miners took the offers under advisement.

Clash at Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (AP)—A barrage of bricks and stones injured eight persons and resulted in 22 arrests yesterday but failed to prevent 57 workers from passing a C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers picket line and entering the closed Dodge main plant of Chrysler Corporation.

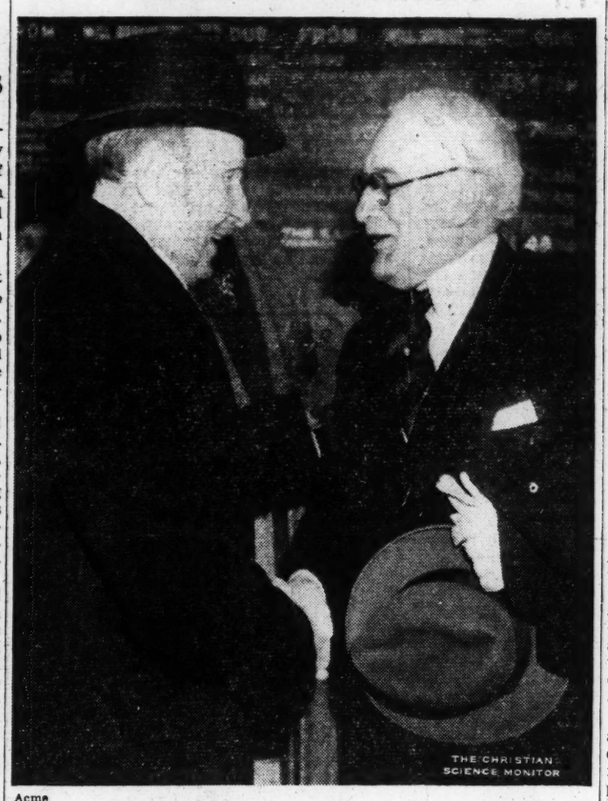
The first mass violence of the 50-day-old contract dispute between the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and the Corporation came a few hours before negotiations for settlement were adjourned for the week end with "no progress" reported.

Arthur E. Raab, Chairman of the State Labor Mediation Board, said that a recess was decided on "in the hope that the parties can produce some new ideas by Monday."

Negotiations have deadlocked on the issues of union wage demands and a demand by the Corporation for assurance that the request of a C. I. O. foremen's union for a bargaining conference will not be renewed.

The Dodge plant closing forced suspension of operations at other Chrysler units and brought idleness to 58,000 Chrysler employees.

Business Pioneers



Acme

Henry C. Lytton **H. Gordon Selfridge**

Mr. Lytton, dean of Chicago State Street businessmen, is shown greeting the famous English merchant upon the latter's arrival in Chicago for a visit. Mr. Selfridge started his career in Chicago before going to London to become one of Britain's famous merchants.

New Jersey Rules On Job Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25—A six-point ruling defining policies on what constitutes stoppage of work by reason of labor disputes has been handed down by the Board of Review of New Jersey's Unemployment Compensation Commission, which holds that no benefits may be paid workers out of jobs because of strikes.

Here are six of the major points handed down by the Board:

1. Mere membership in a union does not in itself constitute participation in a strike.

2. Persons directly interested in the outcome of a labor dispute are not eligible for benefits even though they do not participate in a strike.

3. Workers participating in labor disputes are disqualified even when stoppage of work at a plant is not complete.

4. Where no stoppage of work exists during a labor dispute and the workers are replaced, the unemployed workers are entitled to benefits after a three-week penalty waiting period.

5. Workers are entitled to compensation where there is a voluntary shutdown pending wage or employment negotiations, since no controversy is involved.

6. Persons not involved in a labor dispute are entitled to benefits where there is lack of work in the concern caused by a labor dispute.

The board, headed by Franklin M. Richie, is prohibited from publishing the name of corporations or individuals affected by its decisions.

Akron, Ohio, Eggs to Populate Liberia With White Leghorns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 25—They are going to have roast chicken and fluffy omelets in darkest Liberia.

Formerly an egg-less, chickenless land at least as far as the residents of the huge rubber plantations there are concerned, it is now blossoming with chicken coops and incubators and is a-ring with the crowing of roosters and the clucking of hens.

What is more the eggs from which the chickens came and the incubators and in fact all of the chicken-raising paraphernalia are products of Akron, Ohio, where the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., parent organization of the big Liberian rubber plantations, has its main buildings.

It all started when some of the men who had been stationed down at the Firestone Liberian headquarters, reported back to Akron that the only chicken they ever saw came out of tin cans, and that residents on the plantation are pining for the fluff of an omelet and the gentle savor of a four-minute-breakfast egg.

Authorities in Akron immediately got their heads together and consulted an attorney named Murray Parker, in Akron, who is pretty much of an authority on chickens and who has an up-to-date chicken plant as a hobby.

They told Mr. Parker that they wanted advice on setting up a chicken farm in Liberia, since the few futile attempts at the propagation of American style chickens in darkest Africa had heretofore ended in failure. They asked him how they could provide nice fresh eggs for the folks on the Liberian plantation.

Parker worked out a plan for them and presently a whole battery of incubators and about 400 white leghorn eggs were en route to the tropics. Also large amount of data on the care and feeding of the hen and rooster went along with the eggs.

If all goes as planned, about 200 of these eggs will hatch and the chicks will grow up to lay breakfasts for the far-away folk.

County in Michigan Replants Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—More than 150,000 trees have been planted in Jackson County by the Conservation League, according to Mr. Sheridan Hadley, chairman of the Jackson County league's reforestation committee.

Of this number 32,000 were distributed and planted this summer during the months of April and May. The plantings included 10,000 two-year red pines, 10,000 three-year white pines, 5,000 two-year Scotch pines, 1,000 hardwood stock, 200 green ash, 200 black cherry, 200 red oak, 200 black walnut and other varieties.

The entire reforestation expense was paid by the Jackson County Conservation League from membership funds of its 16,000 members.

Instructions on the care and planting of the trees were given to each person who obtained them, and the demand far exceeded the amount the league could furnish.

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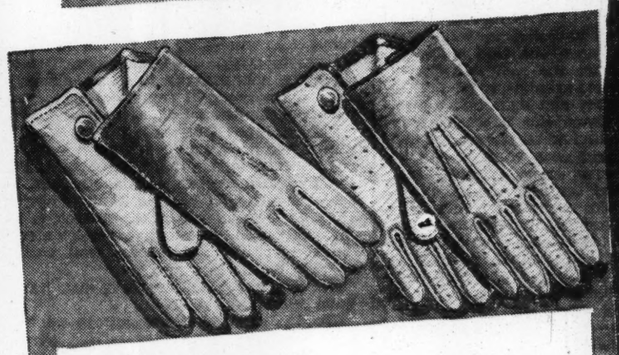

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The Home Forum

Excerpts From a Sailing Letter

THIS AFTERNOON I saw the most audacious bit of sailing I have ever known. Just as we were making up the sails after an uneventful day of cruising, we looked over the sand-spit and saw a sailboat coming in, her sails rising high above the hills. She was the largest yawl I have ever seen, something like one hundred and thirty feet long, with a mainmast of nearly a hundred.

The wind was almost ahead. It was blowing so that a fine little racing boat, with good fortune, could beat in the narrow channel and past the yacht club to an anchorage beyond. With perfect timing of winds and fearless sailing, this great boat with her tall angles of sails had only the merest chance of gaining that anchorage, and it was astounding to realize that any man would attempt it under sail. We were excited just to see her towering over the sand spit. I turned to my deck boy who has known this harbor much longer than I. "He isn't going to sail her in, is he?" I gasped in amazement. He asked me if her hull was black. It was. "Then he'll sail her in," he answered. "He's one of the greatest sailors in America."

* * *

He was hard on the wind on the port tack, pinching her for all he could. He must have had her keel a couple of inches off the bottom on one side of the channel. Then he cut across it, though it was not much larger than the boat. And, when he was across it, he brought her slowly into the wind, scraping a coal barge by inches. As he skimmed by the yacht club where we were tied up, a crowd ran out to watch him—a bald little man in his late fifties standing up to a gigantic wheel, cool as wind over ice, handling this great machine.

A gust of wind off the club caught her, and she laid over. Before we could realize it, he had her on the other tack and was headed for a buoy. What calculation! As they crossed our bow, a squall struck her. He slacked off his sheets and ran off the wind a bit. She heeled far over and we could look at her decks and the men, like toy sailors, moving precisely at the commands of the little man at the wheel. She stretched out like a greyhound—she was built like one—and, with white water curling along her lee side, she hurried down the shore.

To slow her down, he beat dead into the wind with the sails trimmed in. From where we watched, it seemed as if he actually hung her bow over the land. Then he made a large circle and brought her up into the wind. Almost mechanically, the miniature figures on deck took off the canvas. Her way was not stopped yet, and he made one more complete circle. When he was in the wind again, he anchored.

* * *

Such a cool head as those swift moments required, and such seamanship! Can you imagine cutting a boat tall out of a twenty story building and putting her through a narrow channel no wider than a broad suburban highway? Can you imagine a pedestrian at the foot of that building managing the whole movement? That might be a parallel to this afternoon's feat of precision and daring and complete co-operation aboard that boat. So many things might have happened—a gust of backwind, when he was slipping along the coal barge or the yacht club, would have sent him into them. Letting her heel over too much, as he sailed around the buoy and on through the fleet of boats, might have sent his great mast out to where it would have caught among the smaller masts. But nothing happened. The confidence of good sailing was in every move of her way. We watched her until we saw her settle into her mooring. When we heard the canvas sliding down the masts to the decks, we turned again to our own tasks, made somehow less mundane by that beautiful spectacle of sailing. We were conscious of renewed pride that our boat too had her masts and canvas; our own uneventful day was enhanced by that bond of a man and his sail on the sea, and a safe anchorage well won.

G. M.

By Courtesy of the Riverside Museum, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

A BEAR: *A Bronze by Anne Grimdalen*

THE BRONZE BEAR by Anne Grimdalen is one of the works on display at the Riverside Museum in New York City, where an exhibition of International Women Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers is being shown. The exhibition is of interest for two reasons; first, because it shows how active women have become artistically in the modern world; and second, because the works of art reveal what a deeply rooted feeling of kinship lies between artists of various countries, what a common purpose and ideal they follow.

This Norwegian bronze is of particular interest because it portrays the bear with understanding of its traits of form, the texture of its fur, its bulk. The sculptor has modeled the animal in its massive contours, without losing the significance of details, such as the ears, the paws, the eager eyes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Hidden Out of Sight in England

YOU WOULD NEVER guess there was a workshop turning out perfect stuff, excellently chosen material and carefully finished, in the very heart of this bluebell wood. I only found it by accident. I had been following a little brown snake hardly visible through the leaves; it slid along so quickly that it was difficult to keep up with it and keep it in sight. I was not going anywhere in particular and the snake very certainly was, so obviously the snake was the one to lead the way. He had just waved up and over a log and poured down and out on the other side, and as I stepped over the log I raised my head and saw a fairy colonnade before me. A double colonnade of tiny pillars gleaming white all alone in the beechwoods!

Not a soul about, just the dancing sunlight patterning the floor of the woods. Drifts of bluebells and a primrose or two and—well, of course, if you take your eye off a snake among the leaves, even for a second, it is gone. It doesn't take pixie palaces twelve inches high or ivory colonnades to magic that.... It was a few minutes before my snake-woven eyes could take in that it was a ladder, for it was in the preliminary stages, and both sides were lying on their backs. Rungs were standing up alternately side by side in a double row. . .

My foreign friends say they find English country people very cold and reserved, but Oh! so kind "when we asked." And I thought what a good example this was. I might have sat snake-led within a yard of this ladder all day, and beyond a cheerful "Good-day," or perhaps the enquiry: "Were you waiting for anyone?" I should have been politely left to my own unknown devices. But just because I wanted a photograph and wanted to know how it "was done"—here was someone letting the tail end of his lunch go cold and going to any amount of trouble to show me just how the rails went and how the clamps fitted and the sides had been split. The rungs are oak—the sides larch "Got about here"—the smaller are English larch, but for the long ones, the ship-masts they grow in Norway are tallest; this—he showed me a fine sturdy piece,—is English; this—a fine slender one—imported.

No, there was no machinery used, the holes are best drilled with this. No need to make them too large, but it is needful to plot off the length, both sides before you start. A machine would have to begin at the beginning, but by looking carefully and studying the grain, perhaps by shifting an inch or two up or down, you can choose the best places for the whole length. There is not much grain in good larch sides, but what there is you want "to use the feel of it." He showed me how each rung was planed to an exact fit, turning it to the hole. There must be just enough play to wedge the rungs tight when they are driven in, but not enough to strain the larch sides. The two sides are held taut by this iron clamp, he showed me how. Of course, after they are tested and finished, I paint them.

"Do you put iron ties through also?" I asked. "No need, no need. Only a very long one. A good ladder holds without. And the less the sides are pierced, the stronger. You see, a long ladder has got to stand springy. It is not like a pair of steps. Oak is best for rungs—No, they are never painted, it would step off, and besides, you want to see the wood."

"The ladder, afore anything else, has got to be reliable." . . .

No one came near the cottage all afternoon. Quietly the ladder maker went on with his job, quietly the sunlight slid to and fro, over the beech-leaf floor, and when I went back through the wood I was thinking what a lot of kindness and skill were hidden out of sight in England.—Dorothy Hartley, in "Here's England," (New York; Barrows Mussey).

Flying Over Sagaland

A WORD KEPT coming to me all the time I was looking at the Lofoten wall rising reddish from the distant sea-haze—Sagaland, Sagaland. I kept saying it to myself. There was a beauty beyond belief in what was coming toward us now—the wild mountain wall that rose from the sea, twisting in magical ice-green and granite-red shapes, an enchantment of color and light that almost took my breath away. But it wasn't only that, it was each individual snow-field and peak, each crag and each windblown islet as they stood in rows ahead—shining sagas in themselves. And then there were boats, in every stream and every sound, even out here on the Vestfjord, heading for the banks.

There was Harstad below us, with the old Trondenes church, and beyond lay Bjarköy, shining red with spells and epics. Perhaps nowhere on the coast had such hot dreams been dreamt and such wild plans been forged as just there. Down that very Vaagsfjord the Viking fleets had cut the waves on their way to conquest and revolt. Their striped sails unfurled, they put out to northward to plunder the ships from the White Sea and Barmeland, or to southward, down to Trodelag and Stiklestad.

We flew lower now, across the Tromsö region. On both sides were light-colored birch slopes with trunks glinting silver-white in the sun up the sides of the fjord, almost all the way until the rock went over into a snow ridge at the very top. At the bottom of the smaller arms of the fjord lay the trading posts with yellow sheds and long, black-tarred piers where the boats lay loading salted fish.

Round about were small farms with light green meadows and little mottled fields up the rugged mountainside. On every spot where there was the least possibility, they had made things grow and flourish, and now it too, was saga in its way.—From "Northern Sunrise," by HAAKON MAHRT, translated by Barrows Mussey. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Impelling Reminiscence

We must go back to quiet afternoons,
To trees against a blue and cloud-soft sky,
To all the places where the sun burned high
We must go back. We must again find moons,
Find many moons full silvered with much light,
And walk beside the miracle of frost
And all the early wonders we have lost,
And count the stars and watch the sea at night.

HARRY WILLIAM NELSON

Sea Country

I have brought bits of the sea country to my door,
And they are more
Than crystal or a candelabra's sheen,
For I have been
Gathering amber tints the autumn makes
Beside salt lakes,
And berries red as cherries I can spill
Into a green bowl on my window-sill.
They have more meaning, more of preciousness
Than all that I possess.
Here is a feather from a shore-bird's breast
That came to rest
Upon a reed close to a tidal marsh;
And here the harsh
Bayberry twigs are like a smoky mass
Against the window-glass.
There is nothing in my room but a bit of beach,
The tranquil speech
Of wind and water, and in a fluted shell
Surf and a far ship's bell.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

"Vokt eder for de falske profeter"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN JOURNALIST UTTALTE nylig at "da tro på utelukkende materielle botemidler for verdens dårlige sundhetstilstand er gått sterkt ned, peker dette henimot en omfattende og alvorlig streben efter å finne varigere botemidler". Denne "alvorlige streben efter å finne varigere botemidler" er ubestridelig prisverdig, men menneskeheten må passe på at den ikke under bestrebelsen for å finne et varig botemiddel for de nuværende tilstander i verden lar sig fange av andre kanskje lumskere utslag av villfarelse.

For århundrer siden gav Kristus Jesus, Veiviseren, sine disipler følgende formaning: "Vokt eder for de falske profeter, som kommer til eder i fåre-klær, men innvortes er glupende ulver" (Matteus 7:15). Og han forutså den dag da "falske messiaser og falske profeter skal opstå og gjøre tegn og under for å føre de utvalgte vill, om det var mulig" (Markus 13:22). At hans ord er gått i opfyllelse, er bare altfor innlysende; for på alle kanter ser vi selvbestaltede frelsere som lover materielle fordeler til dem som gir sig inn under deres veltalenhets trylleri.

De som søker et botemiddel for verdens onder i forskjellige ideologier og personlig førerskap, er offer for løfter som aldri kan holdes; for disse hviler på den feilaktige forutsetning at fred og overflod er å finne i materie istedenfor i Ånd, det guddommelige Prinsipp. Sådanne såkalte førere representerer "visse elementer i menneskenaturen" som Mary Baker Eddy forteller oss "vilde underminere nasjonenes og folkenes borgerlige, sosiale og religiøse rettigheter og lover og søke å omstøte frihet, menneskerettighetene og selvstyre—og til og med gjøre dette i Guds, rettferdighetens og menneskehetens navn! Disse elementer angriper endog de nye og dog gamle læresetninger som blev fremsatt av profetene og av Jesus og hans disipler" (*Message to The Mother Church for 1900*, s. 10). Disse elementer, som motsier den videnskapelige kjensgjerning at menneskets sanne individualitet er Guds billede, fører til et selvoptatt herredømme, som opnår en kortere eller lengere blomstringstid for så å gå under i endelig selvtilintetgjørelse.

At Kristi Jesu gjerninger og ord var revolusjonære, lar sig ikke nekte, men hans hverv gikk ut på å åpenbare åndelig tilværelse og uvirkeligheten av all materialisme. Kjærlig og medfølende beroliget han dem som lyttet til hans Bergpreken, i disse ord (Matteus 5:17): "I må ikke tro at jeg er kommet for å opheve loven eller profetene; jeg er ikke kommet for å opheve, men for å opfylle." Enten nu troen på at det onde er virkelig, hadde gitt sig utslag i et sykt legeme, i mangel, synd eller nogen som helst annen disharmonisk tilstand, demonstrerte den milde Nasaréer ufravikelig Guds, det godes stetsenærvær og oprettet harmoni hvor de materielle sanser før bare hadde sett disharmoni. Ikke en eneste gang fremførte han den tomme trøst at det var Faderens vilje at et av Hans barn skulde lide; ikke en eneste gang oversåh an det menneskelige behov; men vebnet med den åndelige overbevisning om at mennesket er skapt i sin skapers billede, bragte han trøst og helbredelse til alle som søkte ham i opriktighet. Hadde Jesus et eneste øieblikk trodd at sykdom eller ondt hadde nogen tilværelse, kunde han aldri ha hitført de legemlige helbredelser og den moralske gjenfødelse som kjennetegnet hans virksomhet. Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] godtar ham som sitt Forbillede og merker sig samtidig Mrs. Eddys ord på side 3 i "Guddommelig Videnskaps Begynnelsesgrunner", hvor hun skriver: "Hans historie har en fremtredende plass i vare hjerter, og den lever mere på grunn av hans åndelige enn på grunn av hans legemlige helbredelser. Hans eksempel er, for Christian Scientists, hvad forbilleder frembragt av musikkens og malerkunstens mestere er for kunstnere."

De som studerer guddommelig Videnskap, er på det rene med at de som ønsker å hjelpe til med å helbrede "verdens dårlige sundhetstilstand", må forstå at likesom sykdom har sin oprinnelse i et feilaktig begrep om Gud og Hans skapelse, således er all disharmoni, innbefattende krig, bare den ytre manifestasjon av sykelig eller syndig tenkning Og sykelige tilstander, legemlige eller mentale, individuelle eller kollektive, kan bli varig helbredet alene ved den sanne forståelse av Gud.

A søke efter Sinnet i materien, Guddommen i dødelige, vil si å grunne sin tenkning på den falske forestilling som Jesus kom for å tilintetgjøre. Det finnes bare ett Sinn, Gud. Mange av vår tids mennesker som ikke har nogen direkte forbindelse med falske såkalte førere og deres organisasjoner, kan føle en mere eller mindre sterk tiltrekning til eller avsky for dem. Hvis dette er tilfelle, gjør vi vel i å huske på at alene i samme grad som vi frykter, hater eller beundrer det dødelige såkalte sinns politik, program eller tilsynelatende virksomheter, kan "falske profeter" utøve nogen innflytelse på vårt liv

Når vi i ydmykhet og bønn former vårt daglige liv efter det fullkomne forbillede, som Kristus Jesus var en så strålende anskueliggjørelse av, vil vi ikke la oss besnære av det dødelige sinn. Vi vil da, likesom han, erkjenne all villfarelses absolutte intethet og Guds, det godes, allhet. Og vi vil bevise at, som Mrs. Eddy skriver på side 279 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, "Kristen Videnskaps Prinsipp demonstrerer fred".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

White Herons

They might be carved of alabaster,
So silent, so immobile, watchful in the midday light,
Brooding and yet alert in haze of cypress swamp
That glassily reflects their snowy white,

Until some sound, some incautious fall of foot
Or creak of brush disrupts their seeming reverie
And sends them up in sudden squawking flight,
All angular, but lovely as only startled birds can be,

Rising and gone in a brilliant storm of plumage,
Winging above dark trees with warning cry;
They are transformed from dream to action,
Electric and incredible against an azure sky.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Our Debt to Constable

YOU CANNOT RAMBLE long in London without seeing cheap prints, some good, some exceedingly bad and misleading, in the shop windows. I have sometimes felt, indeed, that we hardly realize our debt to the many artists whose works are copied in great numbers for sale in a thousand shops. . . . I will revert to "The Haywain" to point my meaning. Here is a small house beside a mill-stream, overshadowed by trees — a stream to which the farm men at times lead their horses to drink. The scene does not essentially differ from many such in England. Week after week, month after month, year after year, the spot has been passed unnoticed or looked upon with comparative indifference. But presently the neighborhood is known to one who sees in it more than any man had seen before, and has, moreover, the power to depict what he sees. He sees the house of Willy Lott precisely as others see it, but with what different eyes:

Oh, the little more, and how much it is,
And the little less, and what worlds away!

He sketches the scene; he paints it—lovingly elaborates each detail of seeming triviality, patiently labours to—as Wordsworth puts it—"express what he saw," and wistfully, perchance prayerfully, yearns to leave to posterity such portraiture as shall be worthy of the scene as he had known and loved it. And now after he has been gone nearly seventy years, the fruits of that love and patience and wistful yearning are known to everybody who knows aught of landscape art in England, and to multitudes beside.

On brightly colored picture-cards, "The Haywain," as I well know, is pored upon by tiny folk; the "angel of the house" places it in her album of treasured views; the student copies it, or would fain do so; I have heard even the "unlettered hind" praise its fidelity to Nature. The pleasure created and distributed by such a picture as "The Haywain" is perhaps greater than that derived from any other human source, excepting only a book which is at once great and popular.—From "In Constable's Country," by HERBERT W. TOMPKINS. (New York: Dutton.)

"Beware of false prophets"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CONTEMPORARY JOURNALIST recently said that "since faith in exclusively material prescriptions for the world's poor health has run low, it will indicate a widespread and an earnest drive to find more abiding remedies." This "earnest drive to find more abiding remedies" is indisputably commendable, but mankind must exert care lest in seeking a lasting remedy for present world conditions it becomes enmeshed in other, perhaps more subtle phases, of error.

Centuries ago, Christ Jesus, the Wayshower, admonished his disciples to "beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly . . . are ravening wolves" (Matthew 7:15). And he foresaw the day when "false Christs and false prophets shall rise, and shall shew signs and wonders, to seduce, if it were possible, even the elect" (Mark 13:22). That his words have been fulfilled is only too apparent, for on all sides one sees self-appointed saviors promising material advantages to those who fall beneath the spell of their eloquence.

Those who seek a remedy for the world's ills in various ideologies and personal leadership are victims of promises which can never be kept, for they are founded on the mistaken premise that peace and plenty are to be found in matter rather than in Spirit, divine Principle. Such so-called leaders are representative of those "certain elements in human nature" which, Mary Baker Eddy tells us, "would undermine the civic, social, and religious rights and laws of nations and peoples, striking at liberty, human rights, and self-government—and this, too, in the name of God, justice, and humanity! These elements assail even the new-old doctrines of the prophets and of Jesus and his disciples" (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 10). These elements, contradicting the scientific fact of man's true individuality as the image of God, lead to egotistical domination, which flourishes to a greater or lesser degree, only to go down in ultimate self-destruction.

That the works and words of Christ Jesus were revolutionary is undeniable, but his was the task of revealing spiritual being and the unreality of all materialism. In tender compassion he reassured those who were listening to his Sermon on the Mount, saying (Matthew 5:17), "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." Whether the belief in evil as real was objectified in a sick body, lack, sin, or any other inharmonious condition, the gentle Nazarene invariably demonstrated the ever-presence of God, good, establishing harmony where previously only discord had been evident to the material senses. Never once did he offer the hollow comfort that it was the Father's will that one of His children should suffer; never once did he ignore the human need; but, armed with the spiritual conviction that man is created in the image of his Maker, he brought comfort and healing to all who sought him in sincerity. Had Jesus for one moment believed in sickness or evil as an entity, he could never have brought about the physical healings and moral regenerations which characterized his ministry. In accepting him as their Exemplar, Christian Scientists are mindful of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 3 of "Rudimental Divine Science," where she writes: "His history is emphatic in our hearts, and it lives more because of his spiritual than his physical healing. His example is, to Christian Scientists, what the models of the masters in music and painting are to artists."

Students of divine Science realize that those who would help to heal "the world's poor health," must see that even as sickness has its source in a mistaken concept about God and His creation, so all discord, including war, is but the outward manifestation of diseased or sinful thinking. And sickly conditions, whether physical or mental, individual or collective, can be permanently healed only through the true understanding of God.

To seek Mind in matter, Deity in mortals, is to base one's thinking on the false belief which Jesus came to destroy. There is but one Mind, God. Many today who have no actual contact with false so-called leaders and their organizations may feel more or less strongly attracted or repelled by them. If such be the case, it is well to remember that only in the degree that we fear, hate, or admire the policy, program, or seeming activities of mortal so-called mind, can "false prophets" affect our lives.

As we humbly, prayerfully pattern our daily lives after the perfect model, so beautifully exemplified by Christ Jesus, we shall not be ensnared by mortal mind. We shall see, even as he saw, the utter nothingness of all error, and the allness of God, good. And we shall prove that, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 279 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "The Principle of Christian Science demonstrates peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1939 ☆☆ R

Dever to Seek Dissolution Of Radio Charter

Move follows report of Tax Commissioner on lack of cash behind Mayflower stock.

Dissolution of the charter granted the Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation will be sought in the Supreme Judicial Court by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, he announced following Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long's decision last night to withdraw approval of the company's articles of incorporation.

The Tax Commissioner stated that testimony given before the Federal Communications Commission — as the Mayflower group sought to take over the wavelength of station WAAB—revealed that the "cash" back of the Corporation's issue of $100,000 in stock was nothing more than two $50,000 "demand notes"—which cannot be legally used as collateral for stock issues in Massachusetts. Also, he said, the notes were dated Jan. 14, 1939, so could not have been available on Jan. 5 when the papers were placed before him for approval.

The Attorney General was asked to take action, Mr. Long said, because of "misrepresentation" of the true financial condition of the company. The proceedings which are expected to be started early next week in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General will make it possible, Mr. Long pointed out, to dissolve the charter of the Mayflower Broadcasting Corporation without the necessity of a special act of the Legislature.

As hearings before the Federal Communications Commission continued yesterday John Shepard, III, owner of stations WNAC and WAAB, stated that executives of the Yankee and Colonial networks had been paid $142,700 in salaries during 1938. He also told of profits of from $10,000 to $15,000 from baseball broadcasting contracts.

Earlier sessions of the hearings have been featured by appearances of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley and a former campaign manager for James M. Curley—both of whom criticized political broadcasts over WAAB under its present management.

Refugee Students To Debate on Peace

Five refugee students, three of whom are from Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, will take part in a public round table discussion tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock in the International Club, Harvard. The subject is "When Peace Breaks Out."

The International Club was founded this year after the pattern of co-operative houses for foreign students at Chicago, California, and Columbia Universities. Inexpensive housing facilities and a dining hall are now shared by about a dozen men—several from Germany, two from China, and two from the Philippine Islands. Tomorrow's discussion is the first to be held this year.

Those taking part include Egon L. S. Hanfstaengl, son of Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl, the former National Socialist foreign press director; Lewis B. Sohn, of Poland; Walter Robitschek, of Czechoslovakia; Livio Coronnione, of Italy; and Marcus James, of Jamaica. Marshall Schulman of Detroit, Michigan, will represent the United States. J. M. Hagopian, of Fresno, Calif., President of the Club, will act as Chairman.

1940 Auto Plates To 10,000 Mailed

Massachusetts' maroon license plates for 1940, numbered 1 to 10,000, were put in the mail Thursday morning, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced.

The public at large can obtain plates at any of the branch stations of the Registrar's office any time after Dec. 4, he stated. Meanwhile, the Registrar's office will mail out plates to those who hold numbers under 100,000 or who apply by mail between today and Dec. 4.

The plates are similar in size to this year's, will have "Mass.—40" above the white figures. If the number is in six figures, a square divisional will be inserted between third and fourth.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy with slight temperature change, lowest tonight slightly under 30 degrees; Sunday cloudy and continued cold; moderate to fresh northeast and northerly winds.

New England States: Mostly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, gales off the coast and overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	New York	35	35
Chicago	41	41	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	26	25	Philadelphia	35	35
Kansas City	37	34	St. Louis	40	39
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	47	45	Washington	34	34
Minneapolis	36	36			

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 25.
B-Minimum, Nov. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:11 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 10:24 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 10:45 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Monday, 11:05 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:45 Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:44 Sunday.

Cape Cod Cranberries--They're on the Way to Thanksgiving Feast

By a Staff Photographer

The Berry Picking Season Begins

1. Harvesting the crop with mechanical pickers. 2. A scene in a Cape Cod bog during harvest time. 3. Sorting the berries in a modern plant. 4. Girl pickers at work in the bog where men and girl pickers are segregated. 5. One of the company houses the cranberry company furnishes its employees.

Football History Is Depicted In Widener Library Display

A history of football, from the first intercollegiate game in 1874 to the Harvard-Army game two weeks ago, is now on display at Widener Library, Harvard, in connection with today's 58th Harvard-Yale game. Newspaper reports of memorable contests, souvenirs including a 19th century football uniform, sample tickets, and score cards—all the paraphernalia of a "big game"—are included in the display.

"Latest! Harvard Wins," an enthusiastic headline in a Boston paper dated Nov. 22, 1890. "By Beautiful Score of 12 to 6—Crimson's Beautiful Touchdowns—Begun by Lee, Followed by Dean—Magnificent Rush Work by Corbett—Yale Crowds Retiring in Disgust."

Just 16 years before this hardly impartial headline was printed, the first intercollegiate football game took place. It was played in Cambridge, but the Harvard opponent was McGill.

A striking feature of this game, writes John T. Wheelwright, Harvard '76, in the Harvard Graduates Magazine of March, 1905, was that "instead of goal posts, the entire end line was the goal line and the ball had to be struck or kicked over on the fly to make a goal. . . . A player in possession of the ball could not run with it unless 'chased' by an opponent, but must strike or kick it."

One feature of the football week end has been preserved from that day to this. "That evening," Mr. Wheelwright writes, "the McGills gave a complimentary supper to the Harvards. . . . The carte embraced every palatable dish that could be desired. . . . The latter part of the evening was devoted to speech making and singing popular songs. . . . When at two o'clock the party dispersed, all were impressed with the idea that the McGills are the most hospitable fellows in the world."

In 1875, the following year, the first Harvard-Yale game was played. Hamilton Park, New Haven, was the place; the score, Harvard 30, Yale 0. "About 40 students accompanied the Harvard team on Friday," the Harvard Advocate of November, 1875 declares. "Nearly a hundred more arrived in New Haven Saturday morning, so that there was a large representation of the college at the match."

It was a queer game, from modern points of view. "The rules provided, in substance, for a field 400 by 200 feet, with goal posts 20 feet apart," Park H. Davis wrote in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin 40 years later. "The number of players upon a side was to be not more than 15 and not less than 11. The match was to be determined by the greater number of goals scored in three half-hours of play; a goal was secured by kicking the ball between the posts and over a cross line 10 feet from the ground. Sides were changed after each goal, and the loser was required to kick off. The ball could be caught on the fly or bound and carried, and the player carrying the ball could be tackled. No player could participate in play when 'off side,' which term was defined as entering a scrimmage from his opponents' side."

Aerial Kris Kringle Plans For His 1939 Christmas Flight

Capt. "Bill" Wincipaw, aerial Kris Kringle to New England lighthouse keepers, yesterday set Dec. 19 as the date he would arrive in Boston, plenty of time in which to prepare for his Dec. 25 flight along the coast dropping holiday packages to isolated light keepers.

A familiar holiday sight to the guardians of the coast, Captain Wincipaw last year was unable to fulfill his 10-year-old traditional flight because he was flying gold for an American mining company in Bolivia.

So, once again lighthouse keepers and their families this year will have their ears tuned for the sound of motors. When they know that it is he coming, there will be a rush out of doors and waves of greeting. The plane will swoop down low and at the proper moment a package containing, food, candy, newspapers and magazines will carom out. Maybe it misses and lands in the briny, but if it does, Captain Bill wheels about, makes another try.

This year there may be two planes used to carry the load of "greetings." If there is, Bill, Jr., the Captain's son, will pilot the other plane. In any case, Bill, Jr., will be with his father as he has been for a decade.

New Rating Plan For Colby Junior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., Nov. 25—Colby Junior Colelge has adopted a new method of furnishing scholastic ratings to its students. It had been the policy of the college to place marks in the students' mail boxes but Dr. H. Leslie Sawyer, President of the College, at the suggestion of the faculty counselling committee, announces that in the future a half-day suspension of classes will mark the distribution of ratings and the students will meet with their faculty advisers at that time to receive their marks and the advisers will then hold conferences with the students to discuss the marks given to them.

It is felt that this will provide the students with a ready means of discussing their scholastic standing and receiving suggestions as to how these ratings could be bettered.

Letters containing the marks and a record of the faculty adviser's report of a student's adjustment to college activities will be sent home. It is hoped by faculty members that this will give the students a greater knowledge of why they receive certain marks, a better understanding of thir scholastic progress, and that the consultation at the time of distributing marks will be beneficial.

Cape Cod 'Co-op' Cranberries Are Red and Firm—and Priced

If it's red and it bounces, it's good.

That's the test for cranberries, color and bounce. When they pack them down on Cape Cod, the nation's biggest cranberry growing area, they give each berry six different chances to bounce over a two-inch board. If it makes all six hurdles and has a good blushing color it's deemed fit for the Thanksgiving board.

Such is an example of the care given the growing and packing of cranberries. It's a co-operative effort, this raising of cranberries, and in the last 25 years it has grown into a $7,000,000 industry, the largest on the Cape, in fact, just about the only one, excepting the renting of rooms and bathing suits to summer viistors.

That's why there is so much rejoicing on the Cape just now that this year's crop is running above 465,000 barrels, at least 140,000 barrels more than last year, which wasn't so good. There will be plenty of cranberries for next Thursday, and the price (15 to 20 cents a quart) should help the sale.

Growers Set Price

However, cranberry raisers aren't so dependent upon crops and prices as are most other agriculturists. Reason: a co-operative.

They formed it two decades ago under guidance of Marcus L. Urann, a Cape lawyer, turned cranberry grower by hobby and preference. He found the fluctuations in crop and price were working a hardship on growers, so persuaded them to join in a co-operative which would, among other things, put surpluses in cold storage, releasing them to meet demand at a profitable price level. Since the Cape produces 75 per cent of the country's cranberries, this move immediately stabilized the industry. It was further strengthened when growers in Wisconsin, New Jersey, and other localities decided to join the co-op. In fact, these growers exerted every energy to get in because co-op growers were making about double the money others were.

Erection of their own big cold storage warehouses in Barnstable and in New Jersey was a first step. Opening of modern canning factories to preserve surpluses and offer the berries in convenient form was a second.

A third and important step lies in spreading the demand for cranberries a little more round the year, while not disturbing their recognized place as chief among the "fixings."

Methods Progressive

This is being done through advertising cranberry juice, jellies, and other by-products of the holiday rush. So far this effort has been concentrated in New England, New York and certain other Eastern points, but initial success indicates the cranberry people may be on the way to enlarging the service of their bog grown fruit.

The Co-operative has flourished and through its introduction of improved methods—automatic pickers, floating the berries for gathering, unified purchasing for members, and similar steps—is now in position to finance members in developing further bogs as need arises.

In fact, the inescapable conclusion is that what 25 years ago was a hit or miss farming venture in which prices soared one year only to fall to the bottom the following year has now developed into a stable New England industry with promising future for the 5,000 people engaged in it, and this through thoughtful planning and co-operative endeavor.

Scrubwomen To Be Recalled In Dowd Probe

Woman worker said to have warned colleagues if they talked they would lose jobs.

Some of the 26 scrubwomen questioned Thursday regarding payments made to obtain $18 a week jobs in the Suffolk County Courthouse during the regime of Sheriff John F. Dowd, will be requestioned on Monday by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, as the Grand Jury delves further into the affairs of the fugitive former Sheriff, it was learned today.

This second questioning of the women results, Mr. Doyle let it be known, from new evidence that a woman employee in the Courthouse aided in "shakedown" operations and that she, or another, told the scrubwomen on Thursday that if they "talked" they would lose their jobs.

Some indictments probably will be returned on Monday, it was indicated as a result of testimony already given by the cleaners and by other men and women.

The name of the woman who approached the cleaners on Thursday was not revealed, but it was intimated that she is a Dowd appointee to a Courthouse position, which she still holds.

Among information collected by investigators for District Attorney William J. Foley was the fact that one of the scrubwomen—a widow supporting a son physically unable to work—was discharged from her job because of inability to make the "shakedown" payment. The payments insisted upon, it was reported, amounted to $200 from each cleaning woman.

The search for Dowd was marked by rumors last night that the former Sheriff might surrender in the course of the week end. During the past 10 days, it is believed by investigators, the fugitive has disposed of much of his money and valuables—placing large amounts of cash in safe deposit vaults in various places, rented under fictitious names.

Police detectives, however, discounted reports that Dowd is still in Boston. There is a general opinion that he and his wife may have gone West.

Woman Diplomat Visits Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 25—Señora Isabel O. de Palencia, Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to Sweden from 1936 to 1939, is to be a guest of Wellesley College for two weeks. She is one of several guests to visit the campus during the year on a fund subscribed by members of the faculty and staff for dispossessed scholars.

Coming at the invitation of the Department of Spanish, of which her sister, Señorita Anita Oyarzabal is a member, Señora de Palencia will live with the students in Cazenove dormitory and enter into routine of college life. Half hour conferences limited to six students at a time will be carried on in Spanish. In these interviews students will be able to discuss Spanish art, literature, and the cultural background of Spain.

A former member of the Spanish Parliament, she has also acted as a delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations and to the International Labor Office at Geneva. Outside her political career, Señora de Palencia has received acclaim as an author of novels, short stories and plays. She has also served as a correspondent of the London Daily Herald in Madrid. As a natural scientist she has been admitted to the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Cadiz, and to the Society of Women Geographers of America.

No Snow Dumping On Clean Streets

Every service station and parking lot operator in downtown Boston was visited by a constable this morning and handed a letter notifying him of a city ordinance which became effective Nov. 18, making it illegal to dump snow in the streets after the city has cleaned them, Public Works Commissioner George G. Highland said today.

About 500 notices have been prepared. The area involved includes part of the Back Bay, the North, South, and West Ends, and the business section of Boston.

Absentee Phone Pays Subscriber Over $200

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25 (AP)—For 20 years John P. O'Laughlin has been paying 75 cents each month for the telephone that wasn't there.

Telephone company officials discovered that when Mr. O'Laughlin was unable to go work in 1919, a special extension instrument was installed at his bedside to allow him to communicate with his restaurant.

When he returned to work, the special telephone was removed but the charge continued each month on his restaurant telephone bill. On discovering its mistake the Company notified Mr. O'Laughlin that a check for some $200 plus interest was being mailed to him.

Miss Thompson to Give Her 'Twice Told Tales'

Miss Sydney Thompson will present her "Twice Told Tales," a new idea in dramatic monologue, at the third Morning of Diversion at the Hotel Somerset, Wednesday, Dec. 6, it is announced by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt.

Before turning to what is commonly known as the "One Woman Theater," Miss Thompson had a wide experience on the legitimate stage. She has played 14 Shakespearean roles and has toured the United States in the plays of Shakespeare, Shaw, Barrie, Ibsen, and Yeats. She counts her experience of playing under the management of David Belasco and studying with Yvette Guilbert as the most constructive training an actress could have.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinee at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—
"Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw. With Erford Gage, and Vola Blakely. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva. Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinee at 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Death of a Champ," with Lynne Overman and Virginia Dale. 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Way Down South." 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"They Shall Have Music," featuring Jascha Heifetz. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler and Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Exeter—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Thunder Afloat," featuring Wallace Beery. 3:55, 7:30. Tomorrow: "They Shall Have Music," with Jascha Heifetz. Also "Stronger Than Desire," featuring Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce.

Fine Arts—
"The End of the Day," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15 ,9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Alleghany Uprising," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05 10. "Little Accident," with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:45 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"We Are Not Alone," starring Paul Muni. 11:20, 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Normandie—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

Repertory—
"They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Escape," with Edward Norris. 10 a. m., 1:00, 4:05, 7:15, 10:15. Also Tailspin Tommy in "Danger Flight." 11 a. m., 2:00, 5:10, 8:20. Stage: Del Casino, Will & Gladys Ahearn, Chick & Lee, Jack Lenny and Statler Twins. 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Scollay and Modern —
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney, Priscilla Lane and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 2:45, 4:30, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information Please," "Building Boys," "Catching Whoppers," "Musical Billy Gilbert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:10.

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Chan at Treasure Island," 1, 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
Fredric March in "Sign of the Cross." Also "Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield and Priscilla Lane. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," featuring Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

University—
Priscilla Lane and John Garfield in "Dust Be My Destiny." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Fast and Furious," with Ann Sothern and Franchot Tone. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Joel McCrea and Andrea Leeds in "They Shall Have Music." Also Sidney Toler in "Charles Chan at Treasure Island."

Music

Boston Opera House—
"Lucia di Lammermoor," presented by San Carlo Opera Company. Lucille Meusel, Myra Manning, Dimitri Onofrei, Ivan Petroff and others. 8:15.

Boston Opera House—
"La Boheme" presented by the San Carlo Opera Company (benefit performance). Bianca Saroya, Leola Turner, Sydney Rayner and others. 3.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Wallace Thompson, Negro tenor. William Lawrence, accompanist. 3:30.

Boston Public Library—
Duet recital by Ruth Canavan, soprano, and William Rice, tenor. Alice Freeman, accompanist. 3:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Theater, Main Street, Winchester, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, in the Junior High School Auditorium, Washington Street, Norwood, 3:30 p. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Earhart Scholarship Drive Is Launched by Women Pilots

An appeal to women of New England to aid women pilots in their contribution toward the maintenance of a $4,000 Amelia Earhart Women's Aviation Scholarship, was made here today by Mrs. Hortense Harris, New England Governor of the Ninety-Nines.

The Ninety-Nines (so called because there were 99 charter members) was formed in 1928 by Miss Earhart, according to Mrs. Harris, who was interviewed on the houseboat in Boston Harbor where she and her husband spend nearly half the year.

The scholarship is to help a deserving young woman flyer who shall have earned not less than $500 and not more than $1,800 in the three years previous to the award. In addition, the recipient must have a minimum of 200 flying nours to her credit.

Launched Plans

Mrs. Harris is just back from New York, where the New York-New Jersey division has just launched its plans.

There are 47 members of the club in New England, Mrs. Harris said.

"We feel very definitely that this scholarship is a thing that Amelia Earhart was working for and desired to help deserving girls and young women in aviation. Certainly, it's better than making a monument to her or hanging a picture. That wasn't what she wanted.

"Our aim is Amelia's aim—to eliminate those flying just enough for some publicity, and to make better flyers out of those who really are in earnest about it.

"What the fund will do is to enable a girl who otherwise couldn't afford it, to get her instrument rating, which is required for a commercial pilot's license, and thus enable her to qualify to earn her own living in aviation. But she has to have had the initiative to have got started in aviation herself.

"We feel that women are just as capable in aviation as men, but we have to enable women to prove this."

Mrs. Harris pointed out that all New England members have private pilot's licenses, and that in the past three or four years many new ratings have been introduced which are helping to eliminate all but serious-minded flyers.

From Every State

"Eventually," she said, "we hope to have a girl come from every State, not just one girl a year. At least, we want to have one girl come from each division, such as the Southern, the Western, the New England, and so on.

"The Ninety-Nines is an organization that will eventually bring peace and a better understanding to the world, as we are truly an international group.

"We have girls from Germany, England, Australia, Canada, Porto Rico—all over the world."

Mrs. Harris estimates it will cost about $400 for a girl to get her instrument rating. The Ninety-Nines plan to use only the income from the scholarship fund raised.

Mrs. Harris flew for several years with a dual-control type of plane, and a licensed pilot with her. She says that ships used to be too heavy for a woman to handle. But for the past three or four years she has flown her own plane which, as she says, goes at a touch. She's had her private license for that long.

"In the event of a National emergency, women should be fitted to take over civilian flying jobs," Mrs. Harris concluded.

The scholarship will provide a four-month course, with the first part being training in a "dummy" plane on the ground and the second instruction in radio-beam flying, the student operating the ship while the teacher is in it. This latter is considered important because of the increasing importance of radio operation in air traffic.

Seeks to Promote Aviation Among Women

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Hortense Harris, New England Governor of Ninety-Nines

Mrs. Harris is pictured here on her houseboat, the Guardian, in Boston Harbor, which is her home for nearly half the year. With her are her French poodle, Rupee, and Major, her Great Dane, who always fly with her.

HarvardGroup To Radiocast U. S. History

Plans for broadcasting dramatized incidents in American history to a world-wide audience by means of short wave radio are taking shape at Harvard, Wallace Hamilton '41, of the Harvard Radio Workshop, announced yesterday. Script-writing, direction, and production are all in the hands of Harvard undergraduates, although faculty advice is being sought.

The Workshop, one of the newest extra-curricular activities at Harvard, will begin its broadcasts early next year over Station WRUL and other affiliated stations of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Mr. Hamilton declared. Here are a few sample subjects: meaning of the westward movement; problem of immigration and foreign minorities; history of trade unionism; American idealism and religions; history of the Supreme Court; changing concepts of American destiny.

American history counselors in the residential Houses and in the Freshman Union will supervise the preparation of scripts in order to assure accuracy, but actual writing is in the hands of 30 undergraduates. At the same time, a room in Holyoke House is being furnished with amplifying equipment for auditions and rehearsals, and eventually for recording and broadcasting.

Those in charge are Arthur Gnaedinger '41, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Production Director; Wallace Hamilton '41, of New York City, Continuity Director; and James J. Storrow Jr. '41, of Chestnut Hill, Treasurer.

Busch and Serkin

The Arts in Boston

Two great artists came to Jordan Hall last night to give their single Boston recital of the present season. They were heard both in collaboration (in Schumann's A minor Sonata, Op. 105, and Beethoven's C minor, Op. 30, No. 2) and as soloists (Mr. Busch in Bach's D minor Partita for violin alone, and Mr. Serkin in two impromptus, Op. 142, of Schubert).

As usual, intuition and intelligence were magnificently combined in their playing; feeling and planned exposition, restraint and the powerful expression of emotion within the clean, strong frame of their musical discipline; all these adding up to a stirring, exciting experience. The differentiation of styles between the two romanticisms — the lowering, stormy, impetuous, indignant romanticism of Beethoven, the product of an explosive personality and a revolutionary epoch; and the sentimental, poetic, and charming romanticism of Schumann—was consummately achieved. The dramatic and narrative effectiveness and the architectural logic of sonata form were knowingly exploited, not professorially demonstrated. Clarity and an enormous repertoire of varied phrasing, rhythmic accent, and tone color were theirs.

Mr. Serkin's contribution was, as usual, important. In his solo performance he revealed even more fully his complete, subtle, and discriminatory command of pianoforte tone, beautifully analyzing chord successions into lyric melody and dim harmonic background; and that sense of style and proportion that went far toward minimizing Schubert's repetitiousness, while revealing all his grace and lyricism.

But somehow it was upon Mr. Busch's violin-playing that the present reporter's attention and interest found themselves mainly focused last night. Since the memorable Beethoven series of a couple of seasons ago, and the Busch Quartet concert of last season, it has been obvious that here was a chamber-music player of supreme taste, musicianship, and intelligence. Last night he seemed one of the world's great violinists; only a fear of unqualified superlatives prevents the bearer of these initials from going further.

The audience was justly enthusiastic in its applause of both artists, and an additional Beethoven sonata movement was added to the program. S. S.

'Carmen'

"Carmen" held the boards at the Boston Opera House last night, when the San Carlo Opera Company presented the second opera in its present series. The tuneful Bizet melodies were sung by a competent cast comprising Coe Glade (Carmen), Sydney Rayner (Don José), Mostyn Thomas (Escamillo), Leola Turner (Micaela), Francesco Curci and Richard Wentworth (the Smugglers), Harold Kravitt (Zuniga), Francis Scott (Morales), and Laura Triggiani and Charlotte Browning (Carmen's gypsy friends). Carlo Peroni conducted, and the ballet was headed by Lydia Arlova and Lucien Prideaux.

There have been Carmens who were subtle, designing or frankly violent, but the Carmen last night was feline. Miss Glade's characterization was consistently carried through. Her voice serves her well, although if she would take a top note by sitting squarely upon it instead of scooping it, the artistic effect would be enhanced.

Mostyn Thomas's vocal attributes are numerous and he is a dependable if somewhat unimaginative performer. Sydney Rayner sings well. With the exception of the final act, his acting was routine. Leola Turner made a plausible Micaela. Miss Turner has a voice of considerable charm and in the third act she received a deserved ovation at the conclusion of her aria. The remaining members of the cast acquitted themselves with honor, and of the ensembles one should mention the good work of the quintet in act two, a well timed bit of singing.

The scenery was good and the costumes fresh and colorful. Of especial interest was the dancing, which was much superior to that which one often experiences in more pretentious companies.

The San Carlo company is performing a real service in the cause of opera. It offers a cast evenly matched as to vocal ability and puts on an entertainment well worth an evening of anyone's time.

G. M. S.

Blue Car Chosen By State Police

Not to be outdone by either the Boston Police with their silver satin de chine patrol cars or by the Metropolitan District Commission's creamy white cruisers, the Massachusetts State Police has announced the purchase of 60 cruising cars done in French-blue and harmonizing with their uniforms.

State Police authorities announced that this color was selected to make the cars more easily distinguishable on the highways than were the former black ones. All the cars, they declared, will be equipped with two-way radio, and at least 42 of them will be "ambulance cruisers"—cars that may be easily converted into ambulances at the scene of an accident.

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Names of Vessels Shifted by Navy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Navy has announced change of name to the destroyers Craven and Bagley, the names of which have been assigned to new destroyers now in commission.

The former Craven will be named the Conway, in honor of William Conway, of Camden, Maine, a quartermaster of the Navy who, while on duty at the Navy Yard at Warrington, near Pensacola, Fla., refused to obey an order to haul down the national flag upon the surrender of that yard Jan. 12, 1861.

The former Bagley will be named Doran, in honor of John James Doran of Boston, Chief Master at Arms, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery while cutting cables from Cienfuegos, Cuba, on May 11, 1898, under fire from the enemy.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Thanksgiving Suggestions

6 Lovely Chrysanthemums $2.00

Pompon Chrysanthemums $1.00

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Around the Corner—

Helping the Helpers—Up in Andover the Works Project Administration is helping the town with a pipe-laying job—and now some interested residents are helping the WPA. Eight families have been anxiously watching the progress of the ditch-digging and pipe-laying operation—which is bringing water to their outlying section of the town. Their wells have been condemned and the pipe line is to bring them a new water supply. As wintry winds began to whistle by, the men of these families decided they would rather aid with a little ditch-digging now than serve as water carriers as blizzards rage later on. They went to the town offices and offered their services for half of each day until the job is done.

* * *

Aroused Collegians—Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians already have contributed for years to the terpsichorean activity of collegiate feet, but now the veteran dance conductor is doing his bit in arousing collegiate pre-football-game fervor.

It all started when Mr. Waring, at the request of the Colby College football coach, produced a spirited "pep" song for that institution at the beginning of the season. The song was widely credited with instilling a new vim and vigor into Colby rallies. Other colleges sought similar musical encouragement.

The result is that since the football season started this fall Fred Waring has written pep songs for Rider, Ohio Wesleyan, Davidson, Oglethorpe, and Grand Rapids Colleges, and Akron University, as well as the original Colby. He is still working to fill requests from Fenn College, and the Universities of Connecticut, Miami, Oklahoma, and Toledo.

* * *

Radio Silence Campaign—It may be that certain Newton youngsters are doing something about a parental habit of sending them to bed and then preventing sleep by operating the family radio at full blast—or it may simply be the desire to make use of an electrical discovery made by one of their local gang—but the fact remains that a number of Crystal Lake section radios have been silenced lately.

The apparent "discovery" was that a nail laid across antenna and ground lead-in wires will very often make the loudspeaker inside a house dumb. These sudden radio silences have brought quite a rush of business for radio service men, called to examine supposedly defunct tubes.

* * *

They Wanted to Know—"What's the Answer" is the title of a book of questions and answers written by radio station WEEI's "quiz" broadcast expert, Fred Garrigus. Evidently the public wanted to know what the answer was, for the publishers report that the entire first printing of 5,000 copies has been sold in less than a week.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Change in Schedule

Laconia—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Nov. 27

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 27

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Nov. 26

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Russian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Musicale.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period; Rev. John U. Harris, Trinity Church, Boston (Episcopal).
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University, "Ralph Waldo Emerson—A Vision of America."
6:00 p. m.—Stringed Trios.
6:15 p. m.—The Quakers in World Service.
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Boy Scout Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Prague—6:55 p. m.—Saturday Night Concert. OLR4A, 15.23meg., 19.7m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music; "Roman landmarks." 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DJN, 9.61meg., 31m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Paris—8:45 p. m.—Music. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Sunday, Nov. 26

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Singing Youth." HAT4, 9 12meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera; Daisy di Carpenetto. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Caracas—8 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJN, 9.61meg., 31m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Program for America. PCJ, 9:59meg., 31.2m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Talk in English: "Communism in China." JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Music and Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 1.17meg., 19.8m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Americans at Work": interviews	Bobby Parks' Orchestra	Reggie Child's Orch.	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars: children's program
5:15	Red Cross Quiz	Bobby Parks' Orchestra	Reggie Child's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Harvard program	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
5:45		Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	
6:00	News: "Headlines"	News: music: weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe		Dramatization	Football Results	"Children's Corner"
7:00	People's Platform: informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name": quiz program	Sport reports	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15		"Message of Israel"		Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties Review"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake": Dr. Bernard Myers	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Uncle Jim's Question Bee		"Curtain Calls"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	"Gene and Glenn Song Shop"	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:15			Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Ensemble Moderne"
8:30	Wayne King's Orchestra; news	"Youth vs. Age": quiz	"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"	"Hawaii Calls": native Hawaiian music	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45		program			Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade: vocalist; quartet;	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays: "Mirage"	Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				"Sons of the Pioneers"	
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots: Maple City	"Death Valley Days": dramatization	Alfred Wallenstein's Symphonic Strings	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night Serenade"	Four; comedy; orch.			
10:00		NBC Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor	Benny Goodman's Orchestra; vocalist	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15	Bob Freeman's Or.			News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports: news		Network program	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music: weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor	Network program	"Music by Moonlight"	"Swinging Strings"
11:00	News: Leighton Noble's Orchestra		News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15			Weather Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynold's Orchestra	News: talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orch.
11:45		Del Courtney's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning Prelude"	War news; music	War news; organ	Dudley Carollers	
8:15		Instrumental trio	Xylophone soloist	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45		Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus": children's prgrm	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Bob Edge, sports		"Tom Terris"		"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus": children's prgrm	"Sunday Drivers": soloists; orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recording	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan				Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob": children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"		"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Bill Johnson, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Kidoodlers Quartet	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church	"Sunday Tune-Up"	St. Paul's Service	Church service	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Old South Church	"Southernaires": Negro male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	
11:45	Old South Church		St. Paul's Service		The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; Erno Rapee conductor; Jan Peerce tenor; oboe soloist	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Concert pianist		Organ recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir		"On the Job": vocational guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45				Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Betty and Buddy, songs	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Programs; music	"Metropolitan Moods": vocalists; orchestra	"From Hollywood Today": variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Bible talk			Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Action": drama	Great Plays: Shakespeare's "Macbeth"	Drama and music	American Unitarian Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:15					"Voice of Israel"
2:30	'News in Rhythm': vocalists; news	Great Plays: Shakespeare's "Macbeth"	University of Chicago Round Table	"Let's Go Back to the Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45					"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Syncopation Piece	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"I Want a Divorce": dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Syncopation Piece	Foreign Policy Assn.		Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	New York Philharmonic - Symphony	News; program talk	News from Europe	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		Sid Reinhera, pianist	"Rangers Serenade"	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Orch.; John Barbirolli, conductor	"National Vespers"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network speaker	"Friends of Mine"
4:15		"National Vespers"	Neville Chamberlain	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:30	"Pursuit of Happiness": variety	Olympics vs. Valleyfield hockey game	"The Shadow": dramatization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45				Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby": Dave Elman, m. c.	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Waltz Time"	Religious Hour	Young People's Church of the Air
5:15		"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:30	Ben Bernie and All the Lads	Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	The Argentines
5:45				Religious Hour	
6:00	Silver Theater: dramatization	Religious program	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	"Musical Steelmakers": variety program	News Service
6:15		Religious program			Rhythm
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	"Grouch Club": vocalists; orchestra	News Service	"Show of the Week": Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Religious program
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	Popular music		Religious program
7:00	This Week in Europe	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program: comedy; orchestra	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15		News from Europe		"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Theater: variety	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	Griff Williams' Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45			Griff Williams' Orch.	"News Tunes"	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00	Orson Welles; Fay Bainter; Nan Sunderland in "Dodsworth"; War news	"Festival of Music": vocalists; orchestra	Edgar Bergen; Rudy Vallee; Donald Dickson; Loretta Young; Vera Vague; orchestra	American Forum of the Air: "The Neutrality Act and the Merchant Marine"	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15		"Footlight Fancies"			"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30		"Footlight Fancies"			Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45		"Footlight Fancies"			Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour; Symphony Or.; Marian Anderson, contralto	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15		G. F. Harrison, cond.		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30		"Harvey and Dell"	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:45		"Gene and Glenn"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	"Waltz Time"	Interviews	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:15	Musical program	News Service		"Good Will Hour"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio": talk; music	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Weather; organ	"Cheerio": talk; music	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey game	
11:15	Jack Jenny's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Church service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:30	Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Francis Craig's Sunday Night Serenade	Glen Miller's Orchestra	
11:45	Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra		Lany Thompson's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sk.	"Buckeye Four": songs	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agriculture Series	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers": orchestra	Vocalists
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading": dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Spor reports	Lloyd Walker, songs
2:15	Dramatization	U. S. Navy Band	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Vilaigers"	"Wyoming Steve": music
2:30	"Your Family"		"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches.	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Dick Harding, organist	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Soprano and organ	Organ concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Government talk	Sport reports
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Jack Arthur, songs	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sk.	Crochet Meet	"Consolairs"
4:45		Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Reggie Child's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs and patter	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines		"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather reports	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper		"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	The Traveling Gordons
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Hermans' Orch.
7:45		Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"		String Quartet
8:00	"Tune-Up Time": vocalists; orch.	"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes": sketch	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; songs; orchestra	"Author! Author!": John Chapman, m. c.	Harper's Varieties
8:15		"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra	Ernie Fiorito's Orchestra; vocalists	Texas Ramblers
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo. Shelton; War news	"True or False"			"Down Memory Lane"
8:45		"True or False"			Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Theater: Brian Aherne; Jean Arthur in Bernard Shaw's 'Pygmalion'	Rochester Civic Orch.; G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time: piano; chorus; orch.	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30		"Gene and Glenn"		WOR Symphony Orch.	
9:45				WOR Symphony Orch.	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	National League, Indoor Professional Baseball	"Lullaby Lady": Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.			News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Radio Forum	"G Men in Action"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Music
10:45	Music; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rollini Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30		"The Music You Want"	Chicago City Opera:	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	"Tannhauser," Act III	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Schönberg's Position Today

By Erwin Stein

London

Arnold Schönberg may be claimed as an example of independence holding out against the most unfavorable conditions. Schönberg's achievement is to have created a new idea of sound. In doing so, he did not break with musical tradition, but followed it faithfully, though at the time imparting to it the full measure of his originality. Schönberg's language, as I understand it, is a continuation of classical music as it developed from Bach and Mozart to Beethoven, Wagner, and Brahms, and nearer still to our own days. Obviously representing the German line as he does, it is a bitter irony that his music should be banned in the very country to which it belongs.

Schönberg recapitulates the classical conception of music and the classical laws of form. His innovations are consequences drawn from them, however far-reaching they may be. It has been explained how his "twelve tones" derive from classical chromaticism and in particular from Wagner's harmonies. When he broke with the old system of keys—by a method mistakenly called atonal—it was because chromaticism had actually dissolved it. He abandoned the key rules rather than compromise in using them after they had ceased to work as effective functions of musical form. Some other composers choose the alternative of avoiding a highly chromatic texture by returning to a basically diatonic idiom. This, however, was not adequate for Schönberg's ideas. He endeavored to develop the musical texture, not to simplify it.

* * *

I have always understood musical history as a process of exploring music's latent possibilities as to how to express the higher side of human nature. The development of its technique should, it seems to me, serve the same purpose. This assumes that in the language called music there are certain categories of thinking. They exist by the very nature of music and are primarily based on the manifold relations of its elements, such as the various tones and rhythms. Yet the mere mathematical proportions of these involve rational systems.

Possibilities of musical expression became abundant when variation was first employed and developed. It was, I think, the greatest achievement in musical history. Slight alteration instead of bare repetition: thus continuity is preserved while a new aspect is manifested. In this way a theme is built up of varied motives, and a movement of varied themes. It is a method which rightly deserves to be called logical. The theme in its classical shape enables the composer to adhere to one topic when he expands his ideas.

"Theme and Variations" is a special case. Here the variations remain closely tied to the inner structure of the theme, but its outer appearance may change considerably. If the consequences drawn from the theme are very far-reaching, the derivation may hardly be perceived. Examples of such a highly mental kind of musical expression may be found in the Diabelli Variations or in the C minor Variations by Beethoven, or in the Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel by Brahms.

* * *

Schönberg's "Composition with twelve tones" introduced a further method of developing musical ideas. Here a predetermined series is established as a kind of tonal raw material, out of which the themes, chords and in fact the whole work is formed. The series possesses a certain melodic shape. Rhythmically, however, it is an amorphous row. It has no more significance than, for instance, any scale. But it is the common basis for forthcoming developments. Different themes of the most contrasting character may be built out of it, and these may be developed and modified in a variety of ways. The series preserves the unity of the whole work. Thus musical thinking has a wide field, for the possibilities of variation are inexhaustible.

One main objection is made against Schönberg's music: "It looks very ingenious on paper, but it is impossible to hear its complicated content. The whole sounds monotonous and dull to the ear. Music is after all a matter of sound." Certainly it is. But this objection should be made against the ears which are not capable of hearing, rather than against a music the high qualities of which should be obvious to any cultured music lover. Musical history is also the history of the refinement of hearing. New complexities of sound are difficult to perceive and to distinguish at first, but although listeners may resist for some time the new efforts demanded by the composer, they have always adapted themselves in the end. The average ear may be a slower medium of comprehension than the alert eye, yet it has learned to understand so complex an organism as a symphony by Beethoven. There is, I think, no reason why it should not become capable of following Schönberg's somewhat more intricate musical language.

To appreciate Schönberg rightly one ought not to compare him with other composers of more public appeal. He should be considered as a thinker in music. In this respect he is unique. No matter how small the audience may be at present which cares to listen to Schönberg's musical philosophy, he has developed the possibilities of mental expression to an extent hitherto unknown and the standard achieved by him will not be lost to the future of music.

New York Program Novelties

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

No one could justly complain that either novelty or variety has been lacking from local music in recent days. In both respects the Philharmonic-Symphony Society has been a leader. The program performed on the evening of the sixteenth offered for the first time in America a suite from "Checkmate," a ballet in one scene and a prologue, by Arthur Bliss, the English composer, who now lives in this country and who conducted the piece himself. The suite, containing about half the music of the ballet, comprises five and part of a sixth of the 12 original numbers, thus supplying a fair sketch of the symbolic danced drama of the chessboard down to the concluding checkmate.

Mr. Bliss has been rightly regarded as one of the more daring and explorative of the younger English composers, and the ballet in question, composed expressly for the official British week of music at the Exposition Internationale held in Paris in 1937 and performed for the first time anywhere at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Paris, on June 15 of that year, obviously displays a late development of his talent. It needn't surprise anybody, though, if to a listener whose acquaintance with the ballet is limited to this suite, it should seem altogether likely that the music would prove decidedly more persuasive in a stage performance.

The idiom of the suite is somewhat dissonant and acrid, even if hardly what people in general understand as ultramodern. The influence of Stravinsky is apparent, and at times the voice of Richard Strauss is heard in the land, principally in the more beguiling measures of the second number, "Entry of the Black Queen." There is plenty of vivacity in the "Dance of the Four Knights" and "The Red Knight's Mazurka," but such a thing as "The Ceremony of the Red Bishops" calls unmistakably for the stage picture. Always the skillful orchestration could be admired, and Mr. Bliss showed himself to be a competent leader.

The other numbers on this program were Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms.

Carnegie Hall sheltered further novelty on the evening of the eighteenth when Zino Francescatti, French violinist, was introduced to the American field. He elected to be heard in all three movements of Paganini's D major Concerto, with some little abridgment but without reference to August Wilhelmj or Fritz Kreisler. The virtuosity required by this work Mr. Francescatti furnished in copious measure. Nor was his performance a mere exhibition of technical proficiency. There could be no doubt of his musicianship, and lyric passages were delivered engagingly. His success with his hearers was noteworthy. Arthur Foote's E major Suite for strings—a "first time" for the Philharmonic-Symphony, though not for New York—opened the concert and the Second Symphony of Brahms closed it.

A real sensation was provided by Dorothy Maynor's début recital at the Town Hall on the evening of the nineteenth. She is the singer who made such a deep impression at an invitation hearing, sponsored by Dr. Koussevitzky, at Stockbridge last August.

There was no mistaking the fact that she was gifted musically as well as vocally and at times she disclosed an unusual knowledge of the correct style. Yet to some of her hearers it seemed that the début ought to have been postponed for at least a year. Her technical equipment, though in some ways remarkable, is by no means complete, and consequently to discerning ears her singing, in spite of the deafening approval of the excited throng, left a good deal to be desired. Nevertheless, the vocal material is uncommonly fine—freshness of tone, power, range, flexibility are all there.

Picasso in Retrospect

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

In spite of all the shows he has had in the commercial art galleries it is an important thing for Pablo Picasso and for those who believe in his genius that there exists in this country, ready to serve him, an institution such as the Museum of Modern Art, which has a gift for doing things in a way that captures interest and stirs the imagination. When it plans a major exhibition it hesitates at no obstacles, and no detail is too small for its careful scrutiny. The big Picasso exhibition which opened with great social fanfare a few days ago is not only the most complete display he has ever been given in America, but it has the co-operation of the artist himself and of many Picasso collectors here and abroad.

More than any other painter, this Spanish-born standard bearer of post-impressionism, inventor of cubism, and one of the most prolific innovators of the time, is the hope of the advanced wing of modern art. Because he has constantly used his inventive talent, following exploration after exploration along different lines, without compromising the idea of self-expression which underlies the whole structure of modern art, he remains the principal support of the entire movement. More versatile than his colleague Braque, more daring than Matisse or the wavering Derain, he is resourceful, unpredictable—ready at any moment to spring a new surprise.

* * *

All this is an old story, however, to those who have followed closely the Picasso shows in New York during the last few years, and thus have been able to study his work in all its varied forms. Many of the paintings, drawings, prints, book illustrations, and designs which total more than 350 pieces, have already been exhibited here, though many are new and of fresh interest in relation to the complete work. There is in fact more than enough material, dating from 1898 to within the last year, to explain and reclarify if necessary, so far as the work itself is able, all of Picasso's major developments.

The museum has done a complete and brilliant job of summing up—beginning with the academic student work, continuing with the popular "blue" and "rose" periods devoted to naturalistic figures, through the research in African Negro art, the pioneering cubistic development, on to the neo-classical and cubistic-decorative phases of Picasso's amazing production. In presenting each division chronologically, following one new trend after another, the show begins on the ground floor and progresses to the furtherest alcove on the third, keeping a natural sequence throughout.

The question of Picasso's title to the honor his closest admirers claim for him, that of "most important modern artist," has been debated long and fervently, and it is doubtful whether the issue will be decided to the satisfaction of all, even in the light of the present exhaustive display. Many of the paintings, especially the recent ones, appear dubious in the eyes of most qualified observers, and the serious studies in the evolution of cubism are valued most in the light of their contribution to the theory rather than the practice of painting. Against Picasso also stands his inability to reconcile the abrupt changes of pace and direction with the idea of growth as a natural evolutionary process.

* * *

Still, there is little doubt that he is not only a clever artist, but resourceful and fertile in his ideas. The museum has set up each development with the aid of imposing works, some of which are considered more prominent milestones in his career than others. There are, for example, "La Vie," the most ambitious painting of his "blue" period; the gracious "La Toilette" and "Woman With Fan," signally representing the "rose" period; the "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon," the large multi-figured canvas marking the first major exercise in cubism; the massive "Two Seated Women" in the neo-classical manner, and the elaborate "Three Musicians," two variations of which are considered the climax of the decorative or synthetic cubistic development.

The strongest emotional impact to be felt in the late work of this artist is of course that expressed in the large mural in black-and-white, which takes its subject from the destruction of Guernica in the Spanish civil war. Picasso went into the subject with great passion, as the preparatory studies, of which there are more than 60 on display in the same room, clearly show. The work can be judged only in the light of Picasso's abstract processes, but more than any of his other paintings, it suggests the inherent idea of tragedy and symbolizes the frightful destructiveness of war. The special room devoted to this work gives the observer opportunity to study it with detachment, and without interference from the more blitheful experiments in decorative form and color which led up to it.

The show is accompanied by a fully illustrated catalogue, elaborately and completely documented by the director, Alfred H. Barr, Jr., and prefaced by two statements by Picasso on his philosophy and methods. Only the color is missing in the reproductions, but the work is very much like a complete show in itself.

A New Shiels Comedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

George Shiels is unquestionably the most prolific of Irish playwrights. He has been writing for the Abbey Theater for nearly 25 years, and he seldom fails to make an annual contribution to that theater's programs.

For his latest play, staged by the Abbey, Mr. Shiels goes for his title, "Give Him a House," to a Chinese proverb which implies that, with the acquisition of property come responsibilities that change outlooks and characters and impart steadiness to the shiftless and unstable. Pat Hooey certainly becomes another man when his mother hands him over house property. Once a landlord, he sheds his Communistic tendencies and develops completely new ideas as to how public funds should be expended. He even accepts a local government job and gets over the oath of allegiance to King George in a manner that salves his rebel conscience and would do credit to an Oriental diplomatist. This all happens at the end of the third act and it is preceded by a succession of scenes which are sheer comedy and a delight to watch.

Mr. Shiels is not strong in his plots but he has become a master of characterization. His people, everyday Ulster small town and rural folk, are convincing. Moreover, he handles them in a way which is never forced and always natural. These people live apart from the chaotic outside world. They are in their own little grooves and their problems and difficulties spring from their own foibles and outlooks. If they are warped, it is not so serious that recovery is impossible.

Shiels may at times be cynical about them, but beneath, he loves these people. He is also amused by them and because he is, he is able to give us these comedies in which he seems to revel. In a sense, he is a writer of folk plays that tell a simple, homely story and, if he makes no pretension to being literary, he furnishes entertainment.

Farewell to the Gaiety

By Harold Hobson

London

Many restaurants in the West End are shut. Garages are closing at 7. Cabarets have in several cases been abandoned. Famous theatrical societies have ceased to exist. The Gaiety of London is eclipsed.

At this celebrated theater Miss Jessie Matthews made her last appearance on the metropolitan stage before beginning her triumphant career upon the screen, and it is a curious coincidence that the very month which should have seen Miss Matthew's return to the West End—in "I Can Take It," at the Coliseum—should have been the occasion of the public auction of all the Gaiety's treasures, its red plush stalls and ornamental mirrors, its collection of musical comedy portraits and its fireproof curtain. Circumstances over which she has no control have so far prevented Miss Matthews from reappearing at the Coliseum, but, alas, it would have taken more than a war to hold up the Gaiety auction.

When the theater was built, some 40 years ago, the proprietors spent several thousand pounds in putting up a façade that would do credit to the Gaiety's prominent situation at the eastern end of the Strand. On the whole, they succeeded. The Gaiety's three-cornered, lance-head plan, with its opulent, worldly, Renaissance decoration, so different from the uneasy striving of Gothic, and the solid strength of Roman, architecture, compared well with that of most London theaters. But the County Council is impervious to artistic considerations where street widening is concerned; and the Gaiety, therefore, has to go.

When I was last in the theater a prophetic air of melancholy seemed to overshadow the place. It was the final matinée of "Running Riot." Although there was a crowded house, laughter did not come easily. Jokes that had convulsed hundreds of previous houses—for the piece had been a great success—produced only a faint tinkle of amusement. The three comedians—Leslie Henson, of the fishlike, mercurial countenance; Fred Emney, that huge, sleepy man, and Richard Hearne, of ancient, dilapidated appearance and golf-ball agility—labored manfully, but partly in vain. They seemed quite undiscouraged by the coolness of the audience; they tackled each situation with freshness and zest. Yet perhaps there was a staleness about them, a depression, undiscernible by the conscious processes of criticism, which the audience instinctively perceived.

For these players, who had appeared together in a run of successes covering several years, were not only nearing the end of this particular piece's life; they were within three performances of the conclusion of their London partnership. One of them had begun to feel that he could better exploit his talents alone—and when the curtain was rung down for the last time that afternoon, Mr. Hearne told me that the other two bitterly regretted it. He would have been more wistful had he known then that the Gaiety would never stage another play.

It is all over now, and the Gaiety is falling stone by stone. Mr. Hearne is dancing the Lancers solo in another show. Mr. Emney is lending his vast bulk to support a new revue that is coming to the Queen's round about Christmas, and Mr. Henson is preparing to entertain the troops in France. Whether they will ever come together again no man at this point knows. But if they do, it will be on some stage associated with memories perhaps more serious, yet certainly not more pleasant, than those that are now vanishing with the Gaiety.

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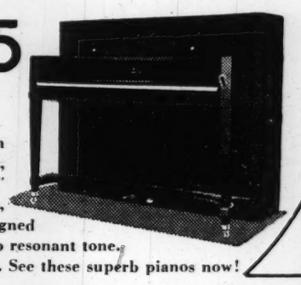

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OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSELL CROUSE
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A ROARING EVENING."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
SPECIAL MATINEE THURS., NOV. 30

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor —witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
Max Gordon presents VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Wed. at 2:40.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Opening the Path to Reading—For the Very Young Child

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Pre-Primer Period Should Not Be a Haphazard Time

Carefully the Parent or First Teacher Must Lead Toward the Great Experience of the Printed Word

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just as there are preparatory stages for walking and talking among children, there is a preparatory period for learning to read. We can strengthen a baby's legs through all kinds of exercises so that he will walk more easily. We can likewise, we believe, strengthen some of his abilities and habits which will help him to learn to read with more facility than would otherwise be possible. To this end our kindergarten and first grade teachers plan for the preparatory period of reading instructions to precede the reading in the first primer texts.

In the recent book, "Reading and Literature in the Elementary School" Dr. Paul McKee has outlined seven major steps in this preparatory reading period:

1. Providing pupils with real and varied experiences essential to the getting of meaning from material to be read;
2. Training in the ability to do problematic thinking;
3. Training in the speaking of simple English sentences;
4. The development of a wide speaking vocabulary;
5. Training in accurate enunciation and pronunciation;
6. The development of a desire to read;
7. Training in the keeping of a series of ideas in the mind in their proper sequence.

Building Up An Experience

The parent may say, "But the primers and first readers are so simply written, surely they are not too difficult for any child to use as his first tool in reading." This is true to a certain extent, as all early books for children are based on children's common experiences. Yet we have found that the experiences of one child may be foreign to another. For instance, the words "sheep," "cow," horse," may be very foreign to children in New York City, while the words "acorn" and "oak" are certainly foreign to children of certain parts of the West. Meaningful concepts aid not only in interpretation of symbols but also in fixing the memory of printed symbols so that recognition is aided whenever the word is seen again. For this reason, the teacher of the very young children must give an abundance of concepts that seem to be important and endeavor to make these real and varied. These experiences may come to the children through (1) excursions, (2) social experiences, (3) construction activities, (4) practical experiences, (5) games, (6) stories, (7) pictures, (8) songs, and (9) discussing and relating of experiences.

Exploring Varied Fields

It is highly important, we believe, that children find out what is going on in their homes, neighborhoods, and communities, to discover something about local means of transportation and communications, to learn something of the industries and trades of their town or city and to understand something of the natural world in which they live. Firsthand experiences in connection with any or all of these fields should prepare children to carry out meaningful reading.

We find children in the Kindergarten and Grade 1 taking an excursion to the grocery store to study foods, a trip to the market garden to know more of fruits and vegetables, a trip to the dairy to see how milk is received and prepared for distribution to customers, an excursion to a busy street corner to study safety signs and signals, an excursion to a railroad station to learn the various types of cars and their uses.

Construction activities may include the making of a toy airplane, safety signs, toy boats, booklets, picture books. Whatever the activity, meaning and the making of it go hand in hand.

The second of Dr. McKee's major steps is that of giving training in the ability of problem thinking. Many worthless problems may arise in connection with almost any activity and be solved by the children themselves. They may find out how to care for pets, how a little chicken grows inside an egg, how to make a toy that is durable, how a flower develops from a bulb, what rules of conduct to establish in order to bring comfort and happiness to their room, etc.

Conversations And New Ideas

The third and fourth steps of the preparatory period have to do with the language development of the child. Two jobs are apparent here to both teachers and parents: (1) the use of simple English sentences, (2) the development of a wide speaking vocabulary.

A child gains facility in the use of simple English sentences through free and spontaneous conversation, through sharing and relating an experience, through telling or dramatizing a story, through learning poems and songs and through playing games with spoken parts.

If the teacher and parent are eager to have the child develop a broad speaking vocabulary, they must constantly seek to add new and usable words to the child's vocabulary; they must encourage the children to use fresh and new words. They must make children curious about the meaning and use of new words.

Concerning the fifth of Mr. McKee's major steps, that of accurate enunciation and pronunciation, we all realize how naturally little children imitate those with whom they come in contact. Parents and teachers, therefore, must forever be on guard as to their own clear and distinct speech.

Encouraging An Eagerness

The sixth instruction step is that of developing a desire to read. It is the wise parent and teacher who instils in the children a keen interest in reading. They must show the children how much pleasure and satisfaction may be gained from the ability to read. The teacher and parents' own interest in books and in reading and their manner of using books with the children are of prime importance in the training of children to love reading. The presence of a child's library in the home or in the corner of the classroom invites many a child to the road toward reading. Bulletins and signs, pictures and labels, picture books and scrapbooks, toy printers and typewriters, all act as a means of developing the child's interest in reading.

Retelling Stories

The seventh and last of Dr. McKee's major steps, that of training children to keep a series of ideas in mind, may be enriched and developed by carrying a child through a story and in aiding him in the recognition of new words by the context clue. The retelling of stories, the listing of incidents in a story, the cutting out of pictures and pasting them in correct order for a frieze, the carrying out of requests in proper order—all help to keep a series of ideas in the child's mind as well as to widen his memory span of ideas.

Florence Piper Tuttle

H. Armstrong Roberts

Wise parents can do much to prepare the way for learning to read. Fostering the desire to read is one important step along the road. The parents' own enthusiasm for reading and their manner of using books with their little folks are great factors in showing children how much pleasure and satisfaction may be gained from the ability to read. Happy moments shared in poring over picture books and story books can, if the parents make careful use of these opportunities, add up to hours of constructive preparation for reading.

Understanding Help at Home Means Progress at the Piano

Even If Parents Have Had Little Musical Training They Can Learn to Encourage the Young Music Pupil

By Madelon Willman Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Since modern science has made possible much more time for leisure, music can help to create a new cycle of home activities and play an increasingly valuable part in bringing about a closer family unity." Music Outline, Ohio State Department of Education.

Parents who wish to contribute their support toward the success of piano lessons need not feel they undertake this task entirely unaided and empty-handed. Many thoughtful educators are busily engaged preparing tangible help for parents.

Watch the daily and Sunday newspapers for short articles about musical interests. Some papers present a volumn written by famous educators, whose articles will help one understand children better. The Education Pages of The Christian Science Monitor and the New York Times are always helpful. In the former The Parent Column presents letters both encouraging and practical.

Although few actual books are available, the so-called home magazines are alert to the growing interest in music, and publish articles for parents at regular intervals. Watch for these in current issues, or read articles from back numbers filed in the periodical rooms of your home libraries.

Perhaps the most practical suggestions will be found in small bulletins and pamphlets published by State Universities and Child Welfare centers. Most of them are free, or available upon receipt of postage.

Read with a purpose and your own child in thought. Not all suggestions are applicable to individual situations. Ask yourself: "Would that work out for Robert?" "Would John actually practice if I talked to him like that?" "Would Helen and Grace like those duet books?"

A handy notebook for jotting down ideas that sound possible, and a scrapbook for pasting in articles and clippings relative to music interests will prove indispensable. The scrapbook pages could be enlivened by local programs and musical announcements. Why not start your scrapbook by clipping out this present series and mounting them in order? Place a small check opposite suggestions which seem definitely practical for your own situation. Illustrate the series with colorful pictures of children enjoying music or artists playing the piano. Many handsome photographs of this sort may be found in the advertisements today. Tuck in some of the little music stories for children from the Young Folk's Page, too.

The Parent-Teacher Associations aim to include among their year's program, some speaker on music. Such talks prove practical because individual questions may be asked of the lecturer.

Another source of inspiration comes from the Mothersingers Groups now being organized under the P. T. A. Even rural communities have splendid choral groups. Although a mother may not gain direct assistance with problems relative to music lessons, she will regain her own confidence and a fuller appreciation of music values from the weekly period spent in singing with her neighbors. Incidentally the women often do discuss their home music problems with each other.

Both parents may find a new form of happiness in joining a home community music club. In many cities, men and women meet each month socially in some home, to enjoy music together. As parents themselves gain pleasure through informal listening to good programs, they express more enthusiasm in helping children. In many clubs of this sort, all that is necessary for associate membership is a keen hunger and desire to hear more good music.

Some teachers, thoroughly awake to the needs of their pupils, invite groups of mothers to their studio, to discuss mutual problems. One young woman begins and ends a teaching season with such a meeting. Those mothers who attend gain much from her discussion of aims, material, technic, practice, and home environment. If the teacher of your child has not thought of this, why not invite her to meet some of the other mothers some evening at your home, and help you all?

"Of course it takes time to do these things," acknowledged the mother of three boys, "but it is worth it. I haven't always been able to keep up with the "best sellers" of the day, but I never miss reading anything about music I can find. Then I try to put into practise what I learn." All three of her sons play instruments and sing well.

"When the time for our spring hobby show came," said another mother, "I found I had nothing but our music scrapbooks to exhibit, so I sent them. I had little time for hooking rugs or crocheting last winter. Instead I worked evenings on these books, and I guess the worn pages and tiny fingerprints on them will testify how thoroughly they have been enjoyed."

In another home, five children play musical instruments well enough to perform in high school and college bands or orchestras. During early years of their childhood, their parents provided most of the inspiration and coaching themselves. Since there was not enough money for lessons for all, the mother herself studied about "Music for Young Children" in a class, evenings, and brushed up on her own playing. Her husband contributed by caring for the children on class nights and doing extra housework. Today that family, with its own orchestra as bait, lures many friends and neighbors to its fireside. They provide jolly entertainment for dull moments, and are rarely dependent upon movies or radio for excitement.

Took Up Piano Herself

One mother found inspiration through resuming her own piano lessons. "I found so much fun in music myself, it was easy helping the children," she claims. "Many times I could help simply by showing just how some difficult phrase sounded."

Others are finding this method a pleasant way to inspire children. It is not always necessary, however, to actually take lessons. The fine, beautiful books designed especially for adult beginners will help most mothers to brush up their playing by themselves. Perhaps Dad can even be encouraged to bring out his trombone or guitar and join the family fun.

The family which enjoys playing its own group of musical instruments, can, as Marcia Davenport writes, "laugh at hardship, boredom, frustration, and disappointment."

Understanding Help

"A child's progress in music depends on three things: a good teacher, parents who give understanding help, and a good instrument to play."
Catherine Cornell

This "understanding help" is the part of this trio of necessities which many mothers are striving to give their children today. Through helpful literature, written especially for them, they are learning that by investing leisure moments in creating a colorful home background for music, cooperating with the teacher, enlivening the dull hours of practising, and above all, by encouraging a child to make continual use of his ability to play, any mother can lead a child to get real fun out of his piano lessons.

This is the last of a series of six Saturday articles, "Piano Lessons Can Be Fun," written especially for parents of children taking music lessons. A book and music list is in another column.

Courtesy Steinway and Sons

Understanding encouragement contributes largely to a child's progress in music. Today, through helpful literature written especially for them, many parents are learning fresh ways to give this encouragement and lead their children to get real joy out of their piano lessons.

Books and Music Materials For Piano Article Six

Adventuring with Music in the Home, Jackson: Bulletin 195, Agricultural Extension, Ohio State University.

A Musical Message for Mothers, Ross: Carl Fischer Co.

Educational Catalogue of Victor Records: The Victor Co.

Instructor's Manual, Music Appreciation Hour: National Broadcasting Co.

Music and Childhood; National Child Welfare Association.

Music and the Child; Child Study Association.

Music for Everybody, Spaeth; Leisure League of America.

Musical Guidance of Young Children, Williams; Child Welfare, Iowa University.

For Mothers Who Wish to Play

Favorite Melodies for the Adult, Williams: Boston Music Co.

Fifty-nine Piano Solos You Like to play: G. Schirmer, Inc.

Keyboard Repertoire, Thompson: Schroeder & Gunther.

The Adult Approach to the Piano, Mason: Oliver Ditson Co.

The Adult Explorer at the Piano, Ahearn & Plake: Willis Music Co.

Magazine Articles Worth Reading

For the Love of Music, Heifetz: National Parent-Teacher, May '37.

Give your Home a Gift of Music, Jackson: Successful Farming, Dec. '38.

Is the Child Musical? Marek: Pictorial Review, Feb. '35.

Mothers, Make Music Study Delightful, Wells: The Etude, Oct. '34.

Music for Children, Connell; The Woman's Home Comp., July '37.

Music for the Millions, Heifetz: Ladies Home Journal, July '38.

Music Lessons Have Changed, Mursell: Parent's Magazine, Nov. '36.

Music is Fun, Bowen: The Woman's Home Companion, July '35.

Piano Parties Are Fun, Jackson: The Etude, June '38.

You and Your Ivories, Editorial: The Etude, Jan. '38.

The above list goes with the final article to the series Piano Lessons Can Be Fun.

Browsing Among the Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Lost and Found," by Edna Turpin and Catherine Bryce, with pictures by K. Alexander (Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York $1.25). One of the present-day supplementary reading books for primary children. The word lists at the end bring it within the range of Gates' Reading for the Primary Grades, and all but six proper names and eleven words are in Thorndyke's "first five hundred." A set of six little stories, delightfully and tastefully illustrated in color and line. We recommend little classroom reading-corner story books like this for home as well as for school use. More parents ought to know about them. They are simple enough for the primary child to read at home himself.

"Songs and Pictures for Little Folks," words and music by Helen C. Knowles, with photographs by Ruth Alexander Nichols (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, $1.50). Each page is a rhythmic little song (words and music), with a large, artistic, child-in-action photograph above it. The songs are simple, and deal with the things a little child first notices—the clock, his blocks, snowflakes, the leaves, his slide, sleepy-time, etc. A book for home or school, with music easy enough for even a child to play.

Are Our Demands Reasonable?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont

Dear Editor:

So many times the Parent Column has helped me. May these two experiences help others.

I think a common fault is expecting too much of children, not in quantity but in quality. For instance, my five-year-old was old enough to wash himself but it always meant an annoying fuss at busy mealtime and a disreputable youngster at the table. Then I realized that it was nearly impossible for him to manage at the high cluttered sink with everything just out of reach. Now I get his water, set it on the floor or in a chair and see that what he needs is at hand. Scrubbing up has become fun.

Another case: it took my fourteen-year-old daughter much too long to pick barberries for jelly. What could she have been doing and to have only half enough. Later, Son brought in a branch and I knew the answers when I picked them off! Many times when I feel dissatisfied with the children's performance of duties, I share their task for a moment to see if my demands are reasonable.

Mothers can't always take a needed vacation from lively families. One mother gets a pleasant change and new viewpoint by taking off one afternoon a week. She shops, sees a movie, and has supper in town. At home the oldest boy makes a stack of sandwiches, the girl in Home Economics tries out her latest salad or stew recipe, and Dad helps with the small fry and keeps everyone cheerful.

I wish we could have a bigger Parent Column. (Mrs.) M. F.

Another Grace

Oregon

Dear Editor:

I wish to express gratitude for the help and inspiration given out through The Parent. It is a weekly column that I especially look forward to and one that never fails to bring some needed information for the care of our two children.

May I answer the request for information on saying grace at table?

One or the other of our children gives this little prayer: "Father, we thank Thee for all the love surrounding us; make our life be just a song of praise to Thee." This is very nice for company dinners, too. (Mrs.) F. R. R.

Incentive to Reading

California

Dear Editor:

When my children reached a certain age, I was very much disappointed because they did not read more of our Monitor. I was very eager for them to keep better informed on world affairs.

One day the thought came to me that they all did their share in the housework, why was it not just as important for them to do their part in the mental development of the family, helping one another to keep their thoughts clean and well informed?

From the Monitor I made a dozen questions on national and foreign affairs, and folded each one up separately in an envelope. During the dinner hour this was passed to the members of the family, and the child who answered the most was selected to prepare the questions for the following day. We decided to consider this a part of the child's daily duty, and whatever child won the right to the job was given the time for it, by being relieved of some of the housework which otherwise was her regular duty.

Needless to say each day there was a scramble for the Monitor, each one desiring to be the best informed. This was very broadening and inspiring, for it all helped to direct the conversation at the table away from less worthwhile subjects. (Mrs.) C. R.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Little Story Books For School And Home Use

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The school readers we grown-ups had when we were children were a far cry from the delightful, carefully graded books of today. I have just read two from end to end, and chuckled with delight at the stories and colorful illustrations in them. They are by Marjorie Pratt and Mary Meighen, with illustrations by Carol Critchfield. Published by Benj. H. Sanborn and Co., Chicago and Boston. The first is "Read Another Story" (68 cents); the second "Long, Long Ago" (88 cents).

Tabby Cat's Party, the House Where Nobody Lived, The Fox and the Little Red Hen, Nobody Knew Why, No Honey, and others, are all delightful stories that a child in primary school can read for himself, and that are simple enough in vocabulary by actual tests to read to the pre-school child. Each story in this little volume has a gay laugh in it, and one knows that small Billy or Mary Lou will read them over and over again, at home or at school.

The second volume is done with equal care. "Long, Long Ago" is a collection of folk tales—from the Russian, Swedish, English, Danish, Norse, and others. The authors of the volume have experimented in many schools in order to choose only those stories that are favorites with little children. The collection is a charming one. The peasants and animals go through the pages in true folk style, talking with one another, carrying out simple plans, and helping each other out.

Much should be said of the colored drawings in these two books. They are unusually attractive and decorative, carrying out faithfully the spirit of the tales. At the end of each book is a vocabulary list, and a check with recent primers and first readers.

Such books as these, and happily they are increasing, vastly enliven the reading corner of the primary grade room. Parents, too, would do well to have them in the child's home library, to encourage his reading to himself. Primary teachers often complain that a child who is read to at home a great deal cannot be interested to read to himself, because the stories he is capable of reading are not interesting enough to him. If parents will get into touch with the teachers they may learn about such books as these, and stock up on them at home, with the idea that even the littlest ones can read these stories themselves.

M. J. T.

All Gaul Akin to U. S., Latin Teachers Hear

Dr. Norman J. DeWitt of the faculty of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, told the Ohio Classical Conference, meeting recently at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, that American students can best understand the Gaul that Caesar conquered, because it was frontier country, between the old civilization of the Mediterranean World and continental Europe.

"Charles Dickens' description of Ohio in his 'American Notes' suggests Gaul as seen by a Greek tourist a hundred years before Christ," said DeWitt. "A composite description by ancient writers, of the Gauls, sounds like a summary from memoirs of visiting British lecturers and tourists from Dickens to D. E. M. Delafield's 'Provincial Lady,' not excepting that British viewpoint, 'Punch.'

"The Gauls were leaders in manufacture of vehicles. They liked to travel. They specialized in producing cheap goods for the mass market. Their artistic taste was terrible.

"They liked to talk politics and to interview all strangers for news of the outside world; they were quick to fight if they felt they were being treated unfairly; or if their neighbors were treated unfairly; their meals were hearty and so were their table manners. In agriculture they pioneered in the introduction of labor-saving devices; they were the best mechanics of their day. They had spread a uniform culture over a wider area than any people of ancient times. They wore trousers and handle-bar moustaches.

"Gallic society, like early American society, was decentralized. The home was the basic social unit. The Gauls came closer than any ancient people to developing a republican national state, as opposed to the City-state of Greece and Rome."

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Pacific Coast Conference Football Season Closes on Dec. 9—Chess Problems

Southern Cal and U. C. L. A. Battle for Coast Crown

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25—Even though Thanksgiving is over out here—except in Colorado where folks are having two turkeys — football season actually doesn't close for the Pacific Coast Conference until Dec. 9. And what a day that is going to be if everything proceeds as it is supposed to!

That is the day of the Southern California-University of California at Los Angeles battle which "should" decide the Coast championship. The quotes are included perchance the game ends in a tie. The unthought-of situation has not occurred to either camp—yet.

U. C. L. A. Tied Twice

If the game should result in a tie it would seem more than likely Southern California would get the call to the Rose Bowl, if for no other reason than U. C. L. A. has been tied twice (Stanford and Santa Clara) and U. S. C. only tied once (Oregon). This on the basis that both teams get through their strongly contested final games.

♪ ♪ ♪

All Coast—To those who are interested in naming of "All-Coast" teams this department—"Pacific Coast Sidelines"—will present its selections for an "All Pacific Coast Conference" first and second team the first of next month. These teams will be picked by the Monitor's three sports correspondents from Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, who have seen nearly every team in action at least once during the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Baseball—The sale of Dominic Di Maggio—brother of the Yankees star swatter—to the Boston Red Sox has raised all kinds of questions out here. Two of them are pertinent, it would seem.

1. What was the sale price? This has run the rumor gamut from $25,000 to well over $50,000. While no figure has been officially announced the young outfielder brought a bankroll to the San Francisco Seals that was only a shade under $50,000—or we have been misinformed.

Confident

2. Will Dominic make good? If you ask the bespectacled "Dom," he will earnestly tell you, "I'll take advantage of every break and of all the advice and training I can get. I feel confident that I can stand the pace of the major league."

It would appear to this writer that Dominic will do well in the Big League with one "if." And that is—if the sports writers and all the ballyhooers that go along with the nation's greatest sport don't overpublicize Dominic the first year he is in the swim.

He'll do all right. His fielding is excellent. His arm is better than average. Just because he isn't 6ft. 2in. tall like his newly-married brother Joe doesn't mean Dominic has no throwing arm or can't hit. He can do both and with the proper bringing along Dominic will be a better-than-average American League ball player.

The Di Maggio brothers will pull plenty of publicity when they get together in Yankee-Red Sox games and Dominic will be at a disadvantage. But just watch this quiet young Italian's actions and don't be surprised if he surprises Big Brother Joe one day—when the Yanks aren't lookin'.

Bases Loaded

Folks out here are calling Papa Di Maggio the "father of baseball" now. Well, he ought to get some recognition with three sons in the major leagues. Vince with Cincinnati; Joe with the Yankees; Dominic at Boston. Looks like Pop Di Mag has the bases loaded!

♪ ♪ ♪

Look Out—you world's fastest ice skaters. For San Francisco's George Wallace—the first man west of the ol' Mississippi River to skate himself onto a berth on the U. S. Olympic speed skating team—is off for Europe.

He flew East, just to keep in speedy company, and is headed for Oslo, Norway, where he will compete in the world's speed skating championships in February. Events in which he will compete are the 500, 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000-meter races. He is conceded a good chance to cop the 500 and 1,500-meter flashes and chalk up enough points in the other two events to win top honors in combined performance for the four races.

It is recalled George broke the national records in the first three last January in the Olympic trials in Wisconsin. Thus everyone around here is just sitting back in calm complacency feeling relatively certain the U. S. A. will win. Why? When asked they reply, "Oh, nobody else needs to skate. Uncle Sam will just let George do it!"

Royal Arch Gunnison

Sports Around the Hub

Rangers Here Tomorrow

Renewal of last year's hectic Stanley Cup playoffs is in prospect tomorrow night at the Boston Garden when the New York Rangers invade to meet the Boston Bruins. Last spring the Rangers and Bruins went seven games before the locals were able to edge out the New Yorkers. It was in this series that Mel Hill won the spotlight with his overtime goals on Bill Cowley's passes.

Rangers have changed their line-up somewhat since then with Kilby Macdonald and Alf Pike, rookies, taken up to replace the sale of Cecil Dillon, George Allen and Bill Carse. Kerr is as good as ever in the nets, but the attack has not functioned yet. Coach Frank Boucher is experiencing difficulty sending his forwards after goals.

The New Yorkers have scored only nine goals in seven games and have won only one and tied three. They are due to get underway pretty soon and the Bruins are alert to see that it does not begin tomorrow night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although the Terrier freshman basketball candidates have been working out informally at the B. U. gymnasium all this week, practice will not officially begin until Dec. 4 due to the fact that Coach Al Kawal is still occupied with the linemen in football. Prospects now working out are: Dean Preston of Chicago, Ill.; Raymond Eppoletti of Ridgefield, Conn.; Robert Zeitsiff of Dorchester; Bernard Butleman of New London, Conn.; Samuel Sipel of Salem; Charles Dickson of Boston; Frank Wandrey of Brookline; Herb Miller of Nashua, N. H.; Olaf Hoff of Turners Falls; Joe Schiff of Brookline; Nate Rancher of Norwich, Conn.; John Bohan of Omaha, Neb.; William Taylor of Abington; Howard Mitchell of Indianapolis, Ind.; Martin Keazirian of Boston; Joe Ford of Hartland, Maine; Irving Garfinkel of Boston; Lincoln Reed of Boston; and Louis Sines of Amarillo, Texas.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Junie Stubbs unable to play because of an injured back, the Boston Olympics must trust their defense to the play of two newcomers who just left college hockey ranks last season. As they prepare to meet the Valleyfield Braves at the Arena tonight and tomorrow afternoon, Jim Feeley and Bob Egelhoff, both of Dartmouth, will pair with Ty Anderson and Bill Splaine respectively. Originally it was hoped that Art Smith might be able to return to his old post at the points, but Art has been troubled with an injury to his hand and will not even be able to dress.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Tack" Hardwick and his aides are trying to make Monday evening a gala occasion. For the home opening of the new National Professional Indoor Baseball League, which comes in the form of a double-header with Brooklyn, the local club has invited every prominent diamond figure in New England and most of them have accepted. Such former big league stars as Fred Tenney, Shanty Hogan, Horace Ford, Dan Howley, Jack Barry, Bill Carrigan and many others will be on the sidelines to watch the Boston Garden inaugural.

However, the customers will be paying their money to see indoor baseball, and unless the local team can put on a respectable show, the fact that one-time major leaguers are sitting in the stadium will make no difference whatever when future games emerge on the Garden card.

In the minor leagues, certain club owners have lured crowds by offering added attractions, such as sprint races and acrobatics. But if the bat-swinging athletes failed to produce winning ball after the sideshow had ended, a majority of the patrons stayed away the next time.

Toronto Not to Play

TORONTO (CP)—Coach Warren Stevens announced the proposed game between University of Toronto's Senior Football team and Canisius College of Buffalo at Mobile, Ala., New Year's Day, has been called off.

The Mobile Chamber of Commerce's invitation to play the game was refused when an agreement about expenses and a set of rules under which the game would be played could not be reached.

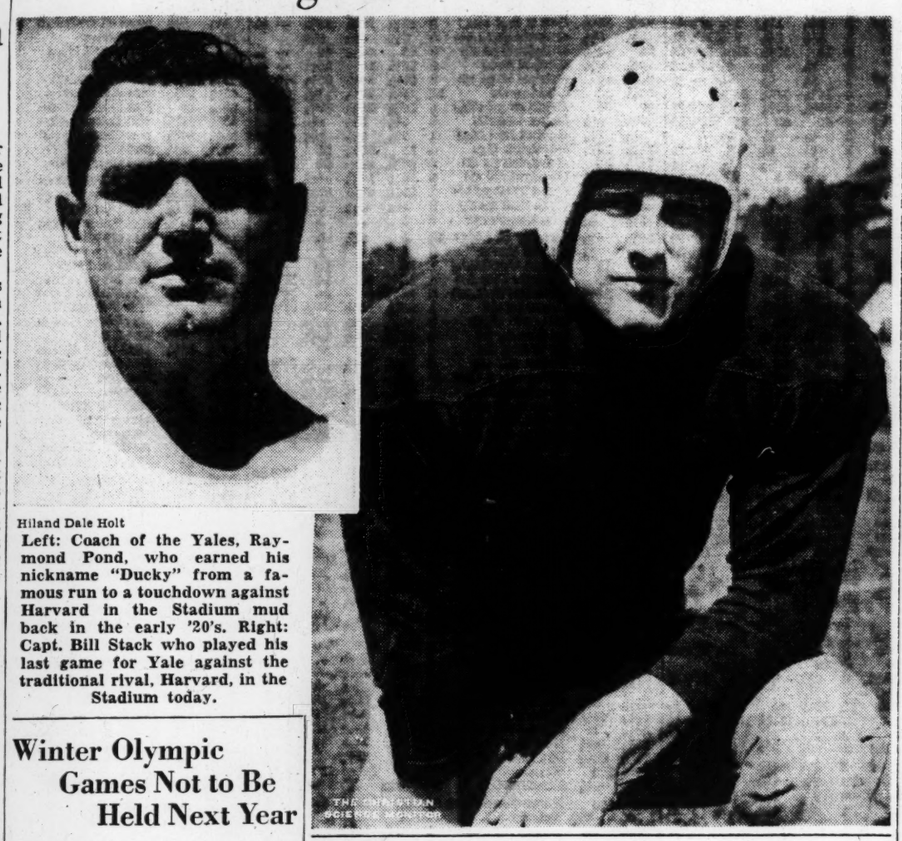
Curling at Seigniory

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que., Nov. 24 (CP)—An invitation curling bonspeil woll be held at the Seigniory Club. Dec. 2-3, it was announced here. Curlers from several New York State clubs have been invited to compete with clubs from Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

Sideline Business

NACONA, Texas (AP)—If they find what they are seeking at Nacona football park the box office won't be the most profitable spot on the field. An oil firm is drilling for oil.

Ending Yale Football Season



Hiland Dale Holt

Left: Coach of the Yales, Raymond Pond, who earned his nickname "Ducky" from a famous run to a touchdown against Harvard in the Stadium mud back in the early '20's. Right: Capt. Bill Stack who played his last game for Yale against the traditional rival, Harvard, in the Stadium today.

Winter Olympic Games Not to Be Held Next Year

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (AP)—The 1940 Winter Olympic games, doomed from the start of the European conflict, have been abandoned and will not be transferred from Garmisch - Partenkirchen, Germany, to another site, it was announced by Count Henri de Baillet Latour, president of the International Olympic Committee.

Latour's announcement followed an earlier one from German Olympic officials, saying they would be forced to resign as hosts to the skaters, skiiers and bob-sledders because of the rule forbidding a warring nation to stage the games.

From Lausanne, Switzerland, Secretary Andre Berdez of the International Olympic Committee voiced hope that it would be possible to transfer the snow games to another site, but Latour said it was too late. His apparently was the last word.

"We abandoned the games because we could not hold them in a belligerent country," he said, "and it is too late to arrange for another site."

As the games are scheduled in February, it obviously would be difficult, if not impossible, to install elsewhere in such brief time a plant worthy of the winter sports. Particularly scarce are bob-sled runs of Olympic championship caliber.

This scarcity of suitable winter plants was emphasized by the selection of Garmisch-Partenkirchen as the Olympic site for the second straight time. Since the 1936 games were held there extensive improvements have been made.

Abandonment of the winter games is not expected to shake Finland from its firm determination to stage the summer games at Helsinki. The Finns already have spent large sums in preparation for the sports, and they probably will hold them on schedule even if all the contestants are from the Scandinavian countries.

Roommates

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—In 1911 E. Thompson Prothro and John Gordon Burns were roommates and among the best athletes at the Castle Heights Military Academy at Lebanon, Tenn.

After graduation Burns went into the teaching profession; Prothro turned to baseball. Burns is now a teacher in Asheville; Prothro manages the Philadelphia Phillies.

In 1935, J. Thompson Prothro, Jr., and John Gordon Burns, Jr., were teammates on the football team of the Riverside Military Academy at Gainesville, Ga.

Now, in 1939, Gordon Burns is the center on Duke's football team and Tommy Prothro is a quarterback. And they are roommates.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Canadiens	4	0	2	18	8	10
Toronto	4	0	1	17	2	9
Detroit	3	3	1	13	19	7
Chicago	3	3	0	11	18	6
Boston	2	3	1	10	13	5
Rangers	1	3	3	9	10	5
Americans	0	5	0	6	14	0

Coming Games

Tonight—Detroit at Canadiens, Americans at Toronto.

Tomorrow—Toronto at Americans, Rangers at Boston, Chicago at Detroit.

Games Next Week

Tuesday—Detroit at Rangers, Toronto at Boston.

Thursday—Canadiens at Americans, Rangers at Chicago.

Saturday—Chicago at Toronto, Americans at Rangers.

Sunday—Boston at Americans, Canadiens at Detroit, Toronto at Chicago.

Harvard vs. Yale

Probable Starting Lineup—Harvard Stadium, Nov. 25

Harvard		Yale
MacKinney (180), l. e.		r. e., Brinkley (185)
Miller (250), l. t.		r. t., Seabury (235)
Peabody (185), l. g.		r. g., Dern (180)
Ayres (198), c.		c., Turner (193)
Pfister (197), c.		l. g., Burnam (186)
Healey (200), r. t.		l. t., Brooks (210)
Lovett (198), r. e.		l. e., Bartholemy (170)
Coleman (194), q. b.		q. b., Burr (180)
Capt. Macdonald (175), l. h. b.		r. h. b., Seymour (186)
Lee (177) or Gardella (175), r. h. b.		l. h. b., Whiteman (185)
Spreyer (175), f. b.		f. b., Wood (185) or Starbuck (197)

Officials

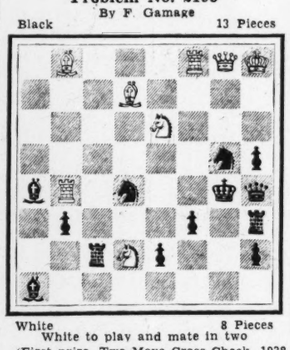
Referee: W. H. Friesell, Princeton.
Umpire: T. J. Thorp, Columbia.
Lineman: A. R. Lake, Lafayette.
Field Judge: E. E. Miller, Penn State.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 25, 1939
Problem No. 2195
By F. Gamage

Black 13 Pieces

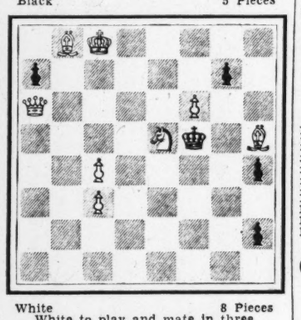


White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Two-Move Cross-Check, 1938 North American Problem Composing Contest.)

Problem No. 2196
By F. Gamage

Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Football Field, 1907.)

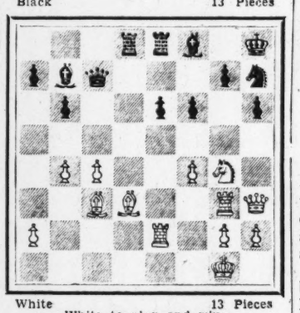
Solutions to Problems

No. 2193. Kt-B4
No. 2194. 1. Q-Q threatens
2. QxB
1. ——— B-B4
2. Q-Kt3!!
1. ——— K-Q5
2. Q-Kt4ch
1. ——— R-Kt, RxP, or R-Kt6
2. B-B6ch
1. ——— B-KB3
2. BxRch
1. ——— BxP
2. B-B4ch

End-game No. 486. White wins: 1 RxKt, PxR; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt3; 4 Kt(Q2)-B3, P-K4; 5 Kt-R4ch, K-B3; 6 Kt-R7ch, K-K2; 7 Kt-B5ch, K-K3; 8 KtxBch, K-K2; 9 Kt-B5ch, K-K3; 10 P-Q5ch, KxKt; 11 QxPch, K-K5; 12 CastlesQR. Resigns.

End-Game, No. 487

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win
(Szabo-Snaevarr, Munich Team Tournament, 1936. The former wins brilliantly.)

Neuss North Jersey Champion

The North Jersey championship tournament which began several months ago has been finally finished. Neuss emerged winner with 6-1. T. E. Knorr was second by a half-point.

Western Electric Tournament

One of the largest plants in North Jersey has one of the largest chess clubs. The Western Electric, with 85 competing in an annual round robin surely ought to be some kind of record. In addition, classes have been arranged for beginners or those who would like to be. The early lectures were given by George Rausch, club chairman.

Noted Masters May Visit This Country

Dr. Alekhine, champion of the world, and Paul Keres, surely one of the leading contenders, have not returned to Europe, following the Buenos Aires team tournament, and it is reported that they may visit this country later. Alekhine has been here two or three times, but Keres, who has won the chess world by his numerous tournament victories and his sparkling style, has not. He, in particular, should interest chess groups all over the country.

Marshall Planning Short Tour

Frank Marshall, veteran expert and retired United States champion, announces that he will be available for simultaneous play in New England during the early winter. Marshall has been giving exhibitions for some 30 years now, and his enterprising sacrificial style has never failed to keep the spectators on edge.

An exciting game from the American Chess Federation tournament held in New York during July.

Sicilian Defense

Adams White	Ulvestad Black	Adams White	Ulvestad Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 BxKtch	PxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 Q-QR4	Q-K3ch
3 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 B-K3	BxKtP
4 Kt-B3	Kt-B2	16 R-QKt	B-B6ch
5 P-Q4	PxP	17 K-K2	CastlesKR
6 QxP	Kt-B3	18 Kt-Kt5	Q-B
7 Q-K4	P-KKt3	19 P-Kt4	BxPch
8 P-KR4	B-Kt2	20 P-B3	B-B4
9 P-R5	P-Q4	21 Kt-RP	R-Q
10 PxPep	QxP	22 QR-Kt	Q-K3
11 Kt-QKt5	KtxKt	23 Kt-Kt5	R-Q7ch
12 BxKt	B-B4	Resigns	

An up-and-down game from the Buenos Aires team tournament. Bogoljubow gradually builds a preferable game, and his opponent obligingly blunders, making his task that much easier.

Ruy Lopez

Steiner White	Bogoljubow Black	Steiner White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 B-Kt3	R-KBch
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 K-K2	Kt-QB5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	22 Kt-Q2	R-K
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	23 BxKt	PxB
5 Castles	Kt xP	24 Kt-B3	P-KR3
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	25 K-B2	P-QR4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	26 Kt-Q4	B-Q4
8 PxP	B-K3	27 P-QKt3	B-Q3
9 P-B3	B-K2	28 P-KR3	R-QKt
10 Q-K2	Castles	29 PxP	BxQBP
11 B-B2	P-KB3	30 P-K4	R-K
12 PxP	RxP	31 Kt-Kt3	P-R5
13 Kt-KKt5	B-QB4	32 Kt-Q2	B-B4ch
14 KtxKt	PxKt	33 K-B3	R-Bch
15 Kt-Q2	P-K6	34 K-K4	R-Kt3ch
16 PxP	RxRch	35 K-R5	R-KB3
17 KtxR	Q-R5	36 P-KKt4	B-KB2ch
18 Q-KB2	QxQch	37 K-R4	B-B7 mate
19 KxQ	Kt-K4		

Orange Blossom Game on Dec. 9

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 25 (AP)—Wiley College of Marshall, Texas, and Florida A. & M. were named today to play in the seventh annual Orange Blossom game—the blue ribbon event of Negro post-season football—at Orlando, Fla., Dec. 9.

J. R. E. Lee, Jr., business manager of Florida A. & M., announced today selection of the Texans to play Tallahassee's host eleven, which originated the invitational affair in 1933.

The Floridians trimmed Kentucky State, 9—7, in last year's game.

Wiley, winner in six of its nine starts this season, dropped close decisions to two of the nation's leaders, Langston and Kentucky State. Florida A. & M. has won four, lost two, and tied one.

Razzle Dazzle

HARLINGEN, Texas, Nov. 25 (AP)—Take a deep breath and then wade into this bit of razzle dazzle concerning the football championship of district 36-B, Texas Interscholastic League.

Rio Hondo won the lower bracket title and the right to meet Freer, the upper bracket winner, for the district championship.

Rio Hondo had beaten Lyford and Edcouch-Elsa but was found ineligible by the district committee for failure to turn in some game reports.

This gave the title to Lyford which had won over Edcouch-Elsa. But—

An ineligible player was discovered on the Lyford team, so Lyford forfeited the title to Edcouch-Elsa. But—

Edcouch-Elsa, having failed to win a conference game and having little material, forfeited the title game to Freer.

Which made Freer the champion.

College Swimming Teams to Travel

The Pittsfield Women's Club of Pittsfield, Maine, along with students of Williams College, Mount Holyoke and Amherst, will be among 150 schools from 30 States, which will send representatives to Fort Lauderdale's Fifth Annual International Aquatic Forum, to be held from Dec. 16 to Jan. 16.

This year the Forum will be dedicated to Pan-American amity through athletics. Fifteen foreign countries have accepted the Forum's invitation to discuss aquatic education, safety, and improvements, and to swim in the West-East meets. The West-East relays sends the United States swimmers against those from others in the Pan American Union.

The Forum has grown from a membership of 175 to 550, from 40 schools to 150, and has come to be recognized as a leading clearing house of information and competition.

And Talking of . . . Everything

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Great Re-Start

LONDON—Well, we're off again. After a sudden stop and then time out for readjustment, following the impact of war, British sport of various kinds has been put into gear once more. So this department can offer anew the old frequent excursion into British athletic fields. Which, though altered from their peace-time aspect, are scenes of animation that increases all the while as the country settles down to live as normally as it can in the abnormal conditions of the present day.

When hostilities broke out, the obvious course for sports folks, amateur and professional, was to hold everything. Or, more literally, not to hold anything, except Committee meetings, until the nation had outlined its demands on the individual and some estimate could be made of the place, if any, to be occupied by organized civilian sport in the war-time scheme of things. In other words, it was a case of following the policy recommended on a certain historic occasion by that famous English statesman, the late Mr. H. H. Asquith, when he said: "Wait and See."

What of 1940?

For the summer-sport people this was not such a difficult course to follow. The track and field athletes, archers, baseball players, bowlers, cricketers, cyclists, croquet players, golfers, lawn tennis players, motorists, motor-cyclists, pony polo players, quoit throwers, riflemen, swimmers and yachtsmen had all reached, or very nearly reached, the end of their serious 1939 activities, and their question was, still is, What of 1940? Nobody knows the answer to that one. But the strange progress, or rather lack of it, in the first two months of "delayed action" war, led to a good deal of optimistic forecasting, and there is talk—for example—of first-class county cricket taking place next summer.

Winter sports devotees, on the other hand, were confronted with a more pressing problem. Because the bombshell dropped on the threshold of the 1939-40 season of the three sorts of football—Soccer, Rugby and Rugby League—badminton, billiards and snooker, field hockey, lacrosse, boxing, cross-country running, fencing, ice hockey, rackets, squash rackets, real tennis, table tennis, weight-lifting and wrestling.

Co-operative Basis

At first, the clubs organizing these activities figured that they would not be able to carry on—owing to anticipated air raids, absence of members, loss of revenue, appropriation of grounds and clubhouses for State purposes, difficulties of transport, "control" of various kinds, and the nightly "blackout." But things did not work out as restrictively as people in general expected—up to the time of writing, air raids on Britain had been almost a negligible factor—and, one by one, threads that had been dropped were picked up, and clubs, with war-time resources of men and money assessed, set about doing their best, on a co-operative basis, to carry on the sporting life of the country for the greatest good of the greatest number. The competitive aspect faded into the background, behind the slogan "sport for sport's sake."

To cope with the redistribution of the population that was caused by the demands of national service and the evacuation of business houses from the cities, clubs welcomed into temporary membership, or were happy to receive as guests, athletes who happened to be in the neighborhood. And in this way both the clubs and the individuals were able to take up their sport again, except in cases where clubs had had to surrender their headquarters or were so short of personnel that they could not pay their way.

"Shamleeks"

Some clubs joined forces, in order to solve their problems the more easily—as witness the fusion of the London Irish and London Welsh Rugby Football Clubs into an organization known as the "Shamleeks," a name subsequently shortened to "Sheiks," which is much easier to shout—but surprisingly few found it necessary to suspend activities altogether "for the duration."

You see, the absorption of men into the fighting forces under national conscription is a gradual and regulated business, leaving behind all the while a large population available for sport, even though opportunities may be limited by national service of various non-combatant kinds on the home front, by economic considerations, or by the inevitable relinquishment of club grounds. After all, you can't play much football with a barrage balloon in the middle of the pitch.

As for the soldiers, sailors and airmen, sport plays a big part in their service careers. But the civilian clubs have made special efforts since Sept. 3 to cater for them when off duty, and it is a commonplace for teams in civilian matches of various kinds here now to consist predominantly of service athletes.

Also, sports clubs and individuals have been active in behalf of wartime charities. Britain's No. 1 golfer, Henry Cotton, for example, has been playing exhibition matches—as have R. A. Whitcombe, Richard Burton, Alfred Padgham and other famous figures of the links—and the result of their activities has been more than £2,000 for the Red Cross. Sports professionals were quick to give their services on lines like this, without fee and, in some cases, without charging even traveling expenses. Many became instructors in the fighting forces, and, one and all, they showed, in this time of crisis, the "team spirit" that is perhaps the most admired aspect of sportsmanship.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Army defeated Navy 14-7 before 102,000 in Philadelphia Municipal Stadium for its 22d victory over the Midshipmen in 36 games.

Three Years Ago

Mauri Rose was awarded national racing title for 1936 by American Automobile Association with 1,020 points. Lou Meyer, winner of Indianapolis 500-mile race, second.

Five Years Ago

Stanford named to represent West in Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day for second year; won nine and tied one during season.

Student School For Officiating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass. — Eighteen students are being trained in the duties of officiating in football, basketball, soccer, and skiing in a unique course at Massachusetts State College.

The course, part of the major in physical education, gives students actual practice in officiating in addition to study of theory and blackboard talks on method. Students have officiated already this fall at numerous high school and prep school football games throughout the western part of the state.

At the completion of the course students will take examinations to become approved football officials and may take examinations for approved officials rating in other sports as well.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 24

Yale Jayvees 14, Harvard Jayvees 7.
Rollins 13, Presbyterian 0.
Stetson 14, Wofford 7.
King 25, Cumberland 0
Union (Tenn.) 19, Delta (Miss.) Teach. 0.
Wichita 26, Fort Hays (Kans) State 6.
St. Louis 6, South Dakota 0.
East Texas T. 34, Henderson (Ark.) T 0.
Hendrix 32, Arkansas A. and M. 14.
Southwestern (Okla.) T 7, Austin Col. 0.
Howard Payne 6, Southwestern Univ. (Tex.) 0
Oklahoma Baptist 13, Oklahoma City 0.

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Rose Radishes Celery Hearts Assorted Olives
Consommé U. S. A. Potage Liberty
Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey
Chestnut Dressing Cranberry Sauce
or Mignon of Beef Tenderloin, Jockey Club
Hubbard Squash Fresh Garden Peas
Creamed Silver Onions Candied Sweet Potatoes
Creamed Mashed Potatoes Baked Idaho Potatoes
Fresh Grapefruit and Endive Salad
Roquefort, French or Russian Dressing
Assorted Rolls Wheat Wafers
Hot Currant Muffins
choice:
English Plum Pudding with Hard Sauce
Hot Mince Pie Green Apple Pie
Squash Meringue Pie Ice Cream
Sultana Roll, Sauce
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YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room
★ Dancing during Dinner
★ Ticket to Des Moines, Paramount, Orpheum or Roosevelt

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	871,481
1939 volume to date	241,149,656
1939 volume to date	265,421,486

Market Trend Is Irregular; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Light buying in steels and other selected issues helped steady the stock market today after an early dip.

Activity was small from the start and, with an assortment of minus signs in evidence, prices were a shade irregular in the final hour.

Some short covering on the belief the market may have been oversold in the previous session, combined with a little speculative purchasing for a rally, brokers said, aided the list to regain its equilibrium.

At the same time, Wall Street inclined to view the possibility of new defense taxes, intimated by the President yesterday, as a bit bearish. Business and industrial news, though, still provided some cheer for trading forces.

Posting advances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, American Can, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Anaconda and American Smelting.

Hesitant were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, du Pont and Santa Fe.

Rail Bonds Drop

Weakness in rail loans spread to other sections of a droopy bond market today.

Disregarding the steady stream of favorable earnings and traffic reports, traders trimmed carrier liens fractions to more than 2 points.

Selling never got out of hand, however, and many of the losses were scored on comparatively small turnover.

U. S. Governments loans swerved a bit lower but the market was chary of making too heavy commitments in the federals as they pondered implications of the new defense tax hinted at by the President yesterday.

The foreign dollar division charted a close course. Many operators were unwilling to either buy or sell overseas issues until the week end—and what it might bring in the war abroad—was safely past.

Corporate issues traded at lower levels included Illinois Central 4¾s and 4s, Michigan Central 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, North Western 4¾s of '49, Baltimore & Ohio refunding collateral 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Joy Mfg. to Offer Shares to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Joy Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Pa., has completed arrangements for the first public distribution of the company's shares which heretofore have been closely held, according to W. E. Barrow, President.

An underwriting agreement is under negotiation with Hayden, Stone & Co., New York, and Singer, Deane & Scribner, of Pittsburgh, covering 110,000 shares of common stock, for which a registration statement has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The proposed offering does not represent new financing by the company. The shares are to be sold by present stockholders who are making available a portion of their holdings for public distribution with the objective of listing the shares on a national securities exchange. The outstanding common stock will remain at 384,100 shares of $1 par value, which represents a 20 for 1 split-up effected earlier this year.

The company manufactures mechanical loading equipment, principally used in the mining of coal.

Offerings Largest Since Start of War

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended Nov. 23, totaling $29,962,883, were the second largest since the beginning of the war, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Although 28 per cent below the previous week, new offerings were more than double any other week since the start of the conflict put a damper on new financing.

About 74 per cent of the total represented a need for new money rather than the refunding of old debts.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Municipal	$22,284,750	$35,779,235
Public utility	.....	24,500,000
Railroad	1,800,000	.....
Industrial	750,000	.....
Miscellaneous	1,860,000	.....
Stock	3,268,133	1,049,600
Total	$29,962,883	$61,328,835

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended November 16 rose above the comparable 1938 period for the third successive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The latest total of 223 contrasted with 220 in the preceding week and 203 a year ago.

Liquid Carbonic Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Liquid Carbonic Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $1,137,326, equal to $1.62 a share of capital stock. This compared with $1,265,976 or $1.80 a share in the preceding year.

China Orders Bomber, Planes

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A $1,000,000 order, for one attack bomber, a set of assembly jigs and duralumin for 25 planes, has been placed by the Republic of China with Vultee Aircraft division of Aviation Manufacturers Corp.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 20
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	56	55½	56	+ ¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13¾	13¼	13¼	N'v 24
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	N'v 24
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	17	17	17	N'v 24
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	173	173	173	— ¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	N'v 24
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1)	21	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	66⅜	65	65	N'v 21
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	4	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 24
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅝
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57	56½	56½	N'v 24
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	20½	20⅛	20½	N'v 24
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	37⅛	36¾	37	— ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6½	6½	6½	N'v 24
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	46	45¾	46	+ ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	111¾	111	111¾	+1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	N'v 22
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	16	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
64	30¼	Am Car pf	6	53¾	53½	53½	N'v 24
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	11	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	6	125	124	125	N'v 24
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 24
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3	3	3	N'v 24
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	23	22½	23	
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	26	25½	25½	— ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	18	5¾	5¾	5¾	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	N'v 24
55⅛	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	13	55⅛	55	55	N'v 24
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	N'v 24
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 18
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	7	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	59	59	59	N'v 22
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 24
40⅛	24⅝	Am Metal (¾g)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	115	115	115	+ ⅞
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
58⅞	32	A P L$6pf(4.80k)	8	57⅜	57	57	— ¾
49	28	A P&L $5pf (4k)	6	47¾	47⅜	47½	
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	12	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	3	71	71	71	—1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12	12	12	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	9	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	9	52	51½	52	+ ½
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	1437⅛	1437⅛	1437⅛	— ⅛
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65¼	65¼	65¼	N'v 24
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	9	33	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 22
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	21½	21¼	21½	N'v 24
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	N'v 22
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	9	169⅞	169⅛	169⅞	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82	82	82	
89⅜	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	11	83½	83¼	83¼	— ½
153⅛	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	—1
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	92½	91⅞	91⅞	N'v 24
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	17	7⅛	7	7	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	N'v 24
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	19	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	N'v 24
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22	22	22	— ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 22
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104	104	104	N'v 21
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	8	6	6	6	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48¾	48¼	48¼	N'v 24
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	6	39¼	39	39	N'v 24
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 20
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	N'v 22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	76	75	75	N'v 21
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	9	26⅝	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	55	55	55	N'v 24
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	N'v 21
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	N'v 24
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	10	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	N'v 24
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	N'v 14
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	N'v 24
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	67	66½	66½	—1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 24
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	63	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	17	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	4	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
30½	16	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	3	16	15¼	16	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	16½	16	16	N'v 24
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 24
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	25	25	25	N'v 24
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	N'v 24
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	N'v 20
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	14	29⅝	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
22	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.35g)	7	22	21⅞	22	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	42	42	42	N'v 24
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	25	82⅝	80¾	82⅝	+1⅝
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 24
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	5	27½	27	27	N'v 24
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	12⅛	12	12	
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	32	32	32	N'v 24
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 24
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	N'v 24
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	3	25½	25¼	25½	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 22
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	33	33	33	— ⅞
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	22¾	22⅜	22¾	
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	48½	48½	48½	N'v 24
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
11½	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	11½	11½	11½	N'v 21
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	47⅝	47¼	47½	+ ¾
46½	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	47	46½	47	+ ⅝
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	10	24⅝	24¼	24¼	N'v 24
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	N'v 24
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	24	24	24	
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	6	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	3	25	24½	24½	N'v 22
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	32¼	32	32¼	+ ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Teminal	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	7	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	10	16⅝	16	16	N'v 20
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17¾	9¼	Camp Wy (.20g)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	N'v 20
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	12	15⅜	15	15¼	N'v 24
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	18	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¾g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	N'v 24
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6½	6½	6½	— ½
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	3	22	22	22	—2⅛
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	6	3⅛	3	3	N'v 24
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	71½	70½	70½	—1½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	2	53¼	53⅛	53¼	
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	01⅛	N'v 14
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
30⅜	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	N'v 22
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3½	3½	3½	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6	6	6	N'v 22
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	9	8¾	8¾	N'v 17
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	25½	25¼	25¼	N'v 22
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	18½	18½	18½	N'v 22
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	13	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	N'v 21

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	19	28½	28⅜	28⅜	N'v 24
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 17
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	2	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 22
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 24
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	13	12½	12½	N'v 24
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	N'v 24
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 24
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	N'v 15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	½	½	½	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	N'v 24
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 24
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	23	85	84⅜	85	
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4	4	4	N'v 24
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	33	33	33	+1
39	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	N'v 24
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	8	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	21¼	Cluett Pea(2¾a)	6	36¾	36⅜	36¾	
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	122	122	122	N'v 24
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	28	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pr (6)	3	105	105	105	N'v 21
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	5	32¾	32½	32¼	N'v 24
24⅞	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	7	24⅜	23⅜	24⅝	+1⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	10	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝	+1⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	85	84½	85	N'v 22
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	N'v 24
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	92½	92½	92½	N'v 24
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	6	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅜
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	N'v 17
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	12	13¼	13	13	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	3	67	66¾	67	+ ½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	32	31½	31	31½	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	N'v 22
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	25	25	25	
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	2	7½	7¼	7½	N'v 22
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	6	29	28½	28½	
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	6	8¼	8	8	N'v 24
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	7½	7¼	7½	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	14	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	107½	107⅜	107½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 22
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	N'v 24
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	N'v 24
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	4	2	2	2	N'v 24
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 20
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100½	100	100	— ½
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp(¼g)	7	16	15¾	15¾	N'v 24
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	4	13½	13¼	13¼	N'v 24
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	19	1⅜	1¼	1¼	N'v 24
100	87½	Cont Bak pf(6k)	2	95¾	95½	95¾	N'v 22
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	11	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	— ⅝
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	N'v 24
38¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	37	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	9	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	3	30	29	29	N'v 24
67½	54⅜	Corn Prods (3)	6	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ¼
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	N'v 22
4⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers Hold Grain Hoping For Price Rise

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (AP)—With corn backing up in cribs and steel bins in the country, receipts have dwindled sharply at the Nation's principal terminal markets, according to grain trade statistics today.

Farmers' efforts to hold grain off the market in the hope of preventing a price slump or benefiting from any price rise have shut off a large proportion of the normal flow of corn into commercial trade.

In the first three weeks of November the 12 principal terminal markets in the United States received only 17,252,000 bushels compared with 22,616,000 bushels the corresponding 1938 period and 32,395,000 bushels in 1937.

Caused by Federal Loans

Government loans which have been in effect the last three years, guaranteeing co-operating growers a definite price for their grain, is making the farm holding program possible. The loan rates on 1939 corn at 5 to 15 cents a bushel above the prices farmers could receive by marketing their grain now encourages eligible producers to store. Ineligible producers, hoping to profit from reduced market supplies, also are encouraged to join the holding movement.

Corn for December delivery on futures contracts here is quoted around 50 cents a bushel compared with 48 cents a year ago. The loan rate at the farm is 57 cents. Chicago prices for actual corn for immediate delivery were as high as 52½ for No. 1 yellow and 62 for No. 1 white here yesterday.

Price Near 1933 Lows

With the exception of a year ago, the current futures market price is the lowest for this time of season since 1933. December corn sold at 44 cents just before outbreak of the war in Europe and rose to above 60 cents when the war was a week old. Since then it has fluctuated between that high and 48 cents.

As a result of the holding program, approximately 250,000,000 bushels of old corn have accumulated under loans throughout the corn belt. In addition an equal amount of old corn not under loan was held over on Oct. 1. A new crop of 2,591,000,000 bushels was harvested but Government officials believe not more than 300,000,000 bushels of this will be stored under loans.

Corn prices showed very little change the past week and before the opening today were ⅛ lower to ⅛ higher compared with a week ago. Wheat gained ¼-1 cent, oats ⅛-1⅜ and soy beans 2-3¼, while rye was unchanged to ½ lower and lard lost 30 to 37 cents.

Farm Income Higher In 10 Months of '39 Than in 1938 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—American farmers received an estimated cash income of $6,335,000,000 from marketings and Government subsidies during the first 10 months of this year.

Reporting this, the Agriculture Department said income from the same sources during the corresponding period last year was reported at $6,193,000,000.

The October income was put at $894,000,000 compared with $836,000,000 in the same month last year.

Government benefit payments last month totaled $82,000,000, compared with $62,000,000 in October last year.

The farm income from marketings alone during the first 10 months of the year was estimated at $5,695,000,000, or 2 per cent smaller than that for the same months last year.

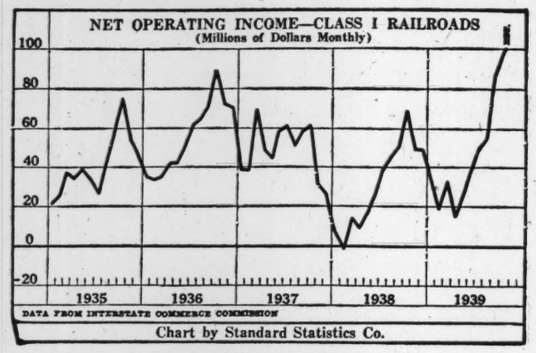
The income from grains, fruits, vegetables and meat animals was larger, but these increases were more than offset by smaller returns from cotton and cottonseed, tobacco, dairy products and poultry products. In the January-October period, this year, Government payments totaled $640,000,000 compared with $395,000,000 in the same months of 1938.

Auto Output Still Below Last Year

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that the automobile industry's assembly plants this week will complete 72,520 cars and trucks. The figures compare with 86,700 for last week and 84,730 this week a year ago.

The survey said that some plants planned to operate on Saturday to make up for the Thanksgiving Day shutdown, and that others advanced their daily rates of production in an effort to keep pace with incoming orders.

Rapid Rise Estimated for Rail Operating Net in Last Quarter



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September net operating income of Class I roads totaled $86,435,000, against $50,406,000 a year earlier. The figure was the best for any September since 1930. Traffic has since extended its gains, with October carloadings approximately 19 per cent above those of October, 1938.

October gross is now estimated in the neighborhood of $420,000,000. Allowing for an increase in expenses over the September level, net operating income was probably in the vicinity of $100,000,000.

Assuming much the same level in November and December (with allowances for seasonal trend), net operating income for the closing three months of the year should be around $235,000,000. This would indicate combined net income of roughly $120,000,000 for the quarter.

First Air-Conditioned Blast Furnace Proves a Success; Duplicate Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—As a result of the successful operation of the world's first air conditioned blast furnace at the Woodward Iron Company, Woodward, Ala., an order from the same company for a complete duplicate air conditioning system is announced by E. T. Murphy, Vice-President in charge of marketing, Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.

The new installation will be made in another blast furnace at the Woodward Iron Works, which is near Bessemer, Ala. The original air conditioned dry blast furnace was put in operation in June, 1939. After a survey of results by L. Logan Lewis, Carrier vice-president, and Woodward officials, they reported to date "a reduction in fuel consumption and an accompanying increase in the maximum output of the furnace."

The Woodward original installation was followed closely by all steel and iron manufacturers throughout the United States to determine if this method of producing better pig iron was successful from an economical and practical standpoint.

At the time of the previous installation H. A. Berg, president of Woodward, announced that the object of the modernization was to control the amount of moisture in the air entering the furnace, in order to obtain more uniform pig iron. Even more striking has been the facility with which the silicon content of the iron can be controlled.

Twenty-seven hundred tons of air per day are required for the operation of the furnace. On a maximum day the air conditioning system removes more than 30 tons of water from the air that enters the furnace.

Refrigeration will be supplied by a Carrier turbine driven centrifugal machine with a capacity of 520 tons of cooling.

Living Costs Drop Slightly in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined slightly between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, in contrast to a rise during the preceding month, according to the regular monthly survey of the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board.

Declines in the prices of foods and sundries accounted for this drop, but all other items of the wage earner's budget rose, most of them seasonally.

The 5 per cent rise in the price of food which occurred as a result of speculative buying between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15 was checked by a drop of 1.2 per cent from September to October, but food prices remained higher than the levels of the other months of this year.

Wage earners' living costs as a whole were also higher than in any other month of the year except September. They were 0.2 per cent below those of October, 1938, 15.4 per cent below those of October, 1929, and 19.4 per cent above the low point of 1933. Food prices, compared with the same periods were slightly lower than those of October, 1938, 27.5 per cent below October, 1929, and 30.4 per cent higher than the 1933 low point.

Bank Clearings Top Like Week of 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities of the United States during the week ended November 22 exceeded the preceding period, which included Armistice day, and for the third successive week topped the comparable 1938 figure, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,573,602,000 was 2.3 per cent more than $5,450,746,000 in the same week last year.

At New York, however, the week's total of $3,034,475,000 was 7.6 per cent less than $3,285,641,000 a year ago.

Turnover at 21 outside cities of $2,539,127,000 represented a gain of 17.3 per cent over $2,165,105,000 recorded in the similar 1938 period.

Clearings rose $398,210,000 over last week. For the same two weeks of 1938, the increase amounted to $403,263,000.

All outside centers reported substantial percentage gains over a year ago, including Cleveland 32.5, Cincinnati 26.3, Richmond 25.1, Pittsburgh 23.7, St. Louis 22.2, Baltimore 21.4, Dallas 20.8.

Volume at Chicago of $341,900,000 was 16.1 per cent greater than $294,600,000 in 1938.

Corporation Earnings

	Third Quarter 1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Addressograph-Multigraph Corp	$204,322	$92,224	$.27	$.12
American Public Service	296,764	265,612	$3.72	$3.33
American Radiator & Stand San Cp	1,374,757	153,444	.13	.01
American Tele & Tele Co	‡43,983,350	‡35,949,267	2.35	1.92
Bayuk Cigars	561,503	434,747	1.37	1.03
Borg-Warner	1,066,986	*477,858	.46	...
Florence Stove Co	422,068	331,505	¶1.24	¶.98
Harbison Walker Refractories	518,200	154,700	.35	.08
Healy Petroleum Corp	11,664	*25,911	.14	...
Hercules Motors Corp	129,729	33,727	.42	.11
Mathieson Alkali Works	288,722	337,408	.29	.36
Motor Wheel Corp	391,504	171,979	.46	.33
Nat'l Malleable & Steel Castings	131,682	*347,256	.27	...
Pet Milk Co	486,952	436,685	1.10	.98
Pressed Steel Car	*206,115	*248,959	...	...
Pan American Petroleum & Tr Co	1,162,286	*118,807	.25	...
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co	141,397	118,661	.16	.13
Robertson (H H) Co	142,977	82,151	.59	.34
Southland Royalty Co	55,780	131,668	.06	.15
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	198,232	42,615	1.13	$.71
Sunshine Mining Co	879,108	1,033,433	.59	.69
Thatcher Mfg Co	257,699	258,521	1.05	1.05
Twin Coach	89,668	*44,077	.19	...
U S Freight Co	238,483	108,824	.80	.36
Vulcan Detinning Co	443,168	124,557	3.71	3.13
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg	2,731,023	1,712,221	1.02	.63
Worthington Pump & Mach	360,470	*80,146	.75	...

*Deficit. †For three months ended Sept. 30, unless otherwise specified. ‡For three months ended Aug. 31. ¶On outstanding shares. §On preferred stock.

Prices Uneven For Livestock; Trading Quiet

Weekly Livestock Review

Chicago—Active fed steer and yearling markets contrasted sharply with last week's slow trade and resulted in a general 25-50c advance on light cattle and strictly good and choice medium weight and heavy steers.

Despite the continued scramble for a gradually dwindling crop of highly finished light and long yearlings, buying interest expanded throughout the entire weight range, extending to heavy bullocks that recently had limited action.

Monday's mild upturn on hogs was more than wiped out later in the week when bulk sales were 10-15c lower than last Friday and top at $5.90 was lowest since late 1934. Fat lambs finished strong to 15c higher, late top $9.40 against $9.50 at week's high time.

Buyers were unable to fill orders for light yearling steers scaling less than 900 lbs. and also had some difficulty in finding sufficient long yearlings to supply trade needs.

It was primarily a run of medium weight and heavy steers this week, all making for liberal beef tonnage. However, local and eastern buyers worked freely and contributed enough combined interest to maintain the trade on a highly competitive basis. Some offerings were not only well finished, but excessively fat and sometimes overdone, reflecting their protracted stay in the feedlot. Long yearlings topped at $11.15, and 1292 pounders made $11.

Hogs sold actively Monday at steady to 15c higher levels, supported by moderate receipts and normal packer and shipper demand. Top of $6 was paid freely at that time with bulk sales of 160-270 lb. averages at $5.70-$6. Subsequent mild downturns dropped the peak to $5.90, lowest since 1934, with most 160-300 lb. consignments at $5.50-$5.90. Packing sows bulked at $4.90-$5.50, a few to $5.60 and better at the high time.

Lamb prices shifted nervously to close strong to 15c higher than late last week. At the close nothing passed $9.40, bulk sales for the week having appeared within $9-$9.25 limits. Most yearlings brought $7-$8, top $8.25 and some "comeback" feeders turned at $8.60 and $8.75.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am P&L $6 pf	$1.12½	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do $6 pf	$1.80	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Do $5 pf	93¾¢	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do $5 pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Am Service pf	$3	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Loew's Theater Ltd pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Temple Velocity Equipment Inc 7% pf	$7	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Extra				
Calif Ink	12½¢	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Ches & Ohio RR	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 12
Beech-Nut Pack	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Gen Tel Corp	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Gen Tel Tri	75c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp & Ins Co (Hartford, Conn)	40c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Mntgmry Tr (Amst)	$2	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Waldorf System	15c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Westgate-Green Oil	2c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Yale&Twne Mfg Co	15c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 6
Final				
Acadia Sug Ref Ltd	12½c	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 24
Do pf	2½c	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 24
Increased				
Adams Exp	15c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Ches & Ohio RR	62½c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
New Eng T & T	$2	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 1
Waldorf System	15c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Irregular				
Am Seal-Kap	14c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Fed Pub Inc vte	50c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Leonard Ref	7½¢	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Norfolk Co Tr Co (Brookline,Mass)	35c	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 16
U S Potash	25c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Liquidating				
Wells Fargo Inv	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Resumed				
Am Rad Std San	30c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 1
Stock				
Int Bus Mach	5%	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Year-End				
Ala Gt So Ry	$5	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 2
Do pf	$5	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 2
Cutler Hammer	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Fuhrmann & Schmidt Brewing	5c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Hewitt Rubber	55c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Household Fin	$1	..	Dec. 11	Dec. 4
Kennecott Copper	$1.25	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 1
No Cent Tex Oil	10c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Pender Groc(D)B	$1	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 8
Ruberoid Co	80c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Stanley Works (North British)	$1.50	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Regular				
Am Forg & Sock	12½c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 27
Am Rad S S pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Am Surety	$1.25	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Beech-Nut Pkg	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Briggs Stratton	75c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Calif Ink	50c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Chic P Tool pr pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Con G El Lt & P (Balt) pf, B	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Cont Oil	25c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 4
Day & M RR 8% pf	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dom Found & Stl, Ltd. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Elec Cont & Mfg	50c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Fed Mogul	37½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Gen Tel Corp	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Gen Tel Tri Corp	25c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Household Fin	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Intl Bus Mch	$1.50	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Jamieson (CE)&Co	15c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Johns Manville pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Lawyers Title Ins Cor (Richmond,Va)	$3	S	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Loews Th Ltd pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Lord & Taylor	$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Mich Cons Gas 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Mickelberry's Fd Prd Co	$2.40	pf	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Mid West R Recl pf	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Montgomery Tr (Amsterdam)	$5	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
N A Fin Cor "A"	25c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Do cum pf pf	20c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
7% pf	87½c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
North N Y Trust Co (Watertown,NY)	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Oahu Sug	5c	M	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Ohio Cant Co "A"	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Okla-Inter M pf	$1.57½	S	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Onedia Ltd	18¾c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do 7% ptc pf	43¾c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Park & Tilf pf	75c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Peninsular Tel "A"	35c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Pharis T & R	15c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 5
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	10c	M	Nov. 25	Nov. 22
Soss Mfg	12½c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Sparks Withington pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Stanley Wks (N. Brit) pf	31c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Sutherland Paper	30c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Trans-Canada Shs Ser "A" reg	.222c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Un Dyewood pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Welch Grape J	40c	..	Dec. 11	Nov. 28
Western Util pf	15c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 13
West Va P & Paper	5c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Yale & Towne Mfg	15c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 6

Steel Users Not Stocking, Says Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Although consumers of steel increased their steel inventories an average of about 12 per cent between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, in most cases this was necessitated by a corresponding or larger upturn in consumption, a survey made by the magazine Steel indicates.

More than 25 per cent of all companies reduced their inventories during the two months.

Three-fourths of all buyers had sufficient steel on hand Nov. 1 to last 90 days or less, based on anticipated operations. Supplies as of that date generally were considered no more than normal but probably will be enlarged the remainder of the year by steel on order or in process of delivery.

The survey included detailed replies from more than 300 companies in the less than $25,000 to more than $100,000 class.

Results of the survey indicate rather conclusively that the steel consuming industry is buying no more than indicated requirements demand.

Curtis Publishing Drops Recapitalization Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The board of directors of the Curtis Publishing Company withdrew a proposed plan for recapitalization and cancelled a call for a special meeting of stockholders Dec. 6.

"While the proxies received to date from preferred stockholders are running in favor of the plan," the board announced, "nevertheless the plan is receiving adverse but constructive criticism from a substantial group."

Department Store Sales Rise 2 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales in the week ended November 18 were about 2 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board estimated.

This compared with an increase of 7 per cent over last year in the week ended November 11, and an average increase of 7 per cent for the four weeks ended November 18.

Comparisons with a year ago for the week ended November 18, by reserve districts, follow:

Increases—Boston 3, New York 3, Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 10, Richmond 5, Atlanta 11, St. Louis 3, and Dallas 4 per cent.

Decreases—Chicago 5, Kansas City 5, and San Francisco 1 per cent.

Although sales in the Minneapolis district were computed for the national average, no figure for the district itself was given in the estimates.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '41	105.7	105.7	105.7
2 4s '54-44	114.7	114.7	114.7
1 3s '48-46	109.20	109.20	109.20
1 4¼s '52-47	119.7	119.7	119.7
2 2s '47	103.29	103.29	103.29
5 2½s '52-50	104.18	104.18	104.18
1 2⅞s '60-55	106.6	106.6	106.6
Home Owners' Loan			
1 2¼s '44-42	104.12	104.12	104.12
3 1½s '47-45	100.18	100.18	100.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
6 Am&For P5s 2030	62	61½	61½
2 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1 Am T&T 5½s'43	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
11 Ang C Nitra'deb '67	38½	38½	38½
10 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Arm Del 4s '55	99	99	99
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	90½	90½	90½
10 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90½	90½	90½
3 AT&SF 4s '60	96	96	96
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 A C Line clt 4s '52	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
10 AC Line 4½s '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Atl Gu & Wi 5s '59	70¼	70	70¼
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101½	101½	101½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	66	66	66
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	25½	25½	25½
10 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	25⅞	25	25
7 B&O 5s '96 F	25½	25	25
3 B&O cv 4½s '60	17¾	17½	17½
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	64½	64	64
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	129⅜	129¼	129¼
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	108	108
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	44½	44½	44½
1 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	44⅜	44½	44½
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	64½	64½	64½
35 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	81½	81¼	81¼
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	82⅛	82	82⅛
1 BklyUn El 1st 5s'50 ct	83½	83½	83½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	105½	105½	105½
1 BufR&P 4½s '57	40	40	40
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102¼	102	102¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100	100	100
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95	95	95
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74	73⅞	74
6 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	16½	16⅜	16½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	13	13	13
2 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	77½	77¼	77¼
2 C&O 4½s'92	123	123	123
5 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	82	82	82
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92¼	92½
17 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100½	100½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96½	96½	96½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chic Gt West 4s'59	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Chi I&L 5s'66	5½	5½	5½
19 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7½	7¼	7½
3 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2⅛	2	2
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
27 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10	10¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 CSL& NO 5s '51	80	80	80
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	91½	91½	91½
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Cley Elec Ill 3¾s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80⅜	80¼	80¼
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	104	104
12 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
38 Comwlth Edsw3½s'58	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109½	109½	109½
13 Con Edis 3¼s '46	107⅛	107	107
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107½	107½
2 Consum Pow3½s '70	102	109	109
7 Consum Pok 3¼s '66	106	106	106
4 Container Cor 6s '46	105	105	105
16 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103	103	103
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '4	32¼	32	32¼
49 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108¼	108	108¼
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63½	63½	63½
2 D&RG 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
17 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '56	109½	109¼	109¼
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¼	16	16
17 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅛	16	16⅛
1 Erie Rv 4s '53 A	19½	19½	19½
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	49½	49½	49½
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	106½	106½	106½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	71½	71½	71½
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	87	87	87
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99	99	99
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91	91	91
2 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	74	74	74
3 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	58	58	58
1 Hockg V 4½s'99	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46¼	46	46
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	46½	45	45
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48⅞	48½	48½
25 Ill Cen 3¾s '66	48⅛	47	47
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	60	60	60
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48½	47½	47¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	46⅞	45¼	45¼
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
30 Interb R Tr 7s '42 ct	73¼	73	73¼
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32½	32½	32½
1 Interb RR Trf rfg 5s '66ct	74	74	74
3 Int Agric 5s '42 st	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72	72	72
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58½	58½	58½
16 Int Paper 5s '47	102	101¾	101¾
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	34¼	34	34¼
22 Int T&T 5s '55	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
1 K C South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
14 K C South 3s '50	66⅜	65½	65½
4 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
4 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103¼	103¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47½	47⅜	47½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	48	48	48
1 LS&MS 3½s '97	82½	82½	82½
3 LehValNY 4½s40asd	44½	44½	44½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	14	14	14
4 Loews 3½s '46	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 LoneStar Gas 3½s 53	100	100	100
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49st	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Louis& Ark 5s '69	84	83⅝	84
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85	85	85
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	80	80	80
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	83¾	53½	53½
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	77¼	77¼	77¼
15 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	77¼	77⅛	77⅛
1 Marion StShov6s '47	69	69	69
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	53	53	53
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	64¼	64¼	64¼
15 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101	100¾	101
13 M-K-T 5s '62A	20¼	20	20
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9	8⅞	8⅞
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30	30	30
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14½	14½	14½
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14½	14½	14½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14½	14½	14½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32½	32½	32½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43½	43	43
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38	38	38
3 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Nassau El 4s '51	43½	43	43½
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106¼	106	106
1 Natl Steel 3s '65

Commerce and Finance

Predicts Over $2,000,000,000 Private Building in 1940

Business and Industry

Entire Mexican Exports of Oil Reported Sold

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25 (AP)—Officials of Petroleos Mexicanos, government-controlled oil administration, said last night that negotiations virtually had been completed with a United States concern to dispose of Mexico's entire exportable oil production of about 88,000 barrels a day.

The name of the American agency, the price set, the term of the contract and other details of the projected agreement were withheld. It was said an official statement might be made later.

It could not be determined whether the American company had contracted to purchase all Mexican oil exports or merely to serve as an agent authorized to sell the nation's full export output.

The new contract, it was understood, would supersede Mexico's contracts with Germany, Italy and South American countries.

Because of the immediate benefits of the new agreement under consideration, the Mexican government was reported ready to risk invalidation of these contracts which have been almost inoperative since the outbreak of the European war.

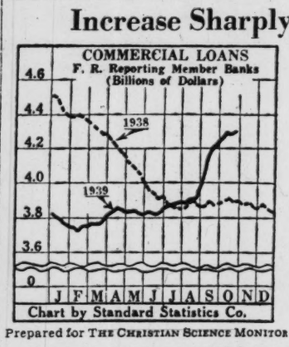
Further, the strain placed on Mexican economy by the virtual disappearance of the nation's foreign oil markets was said to have enhanced the attractiveness of the American deal.

Since the war, the Allied blockade of Germany, the failure of Italy to provide tankers to ship the oil contracted for under her rayon-oil agreement with Mexico, and Mexico's lack of tankers to transport oil to South America have combined to curtail sharply Mexican oil shipments.

Although the Petroleum Administration announced in October new contracts had been let to take care of all exportable oil into 1940, it is known that Mexican oil exports have declined nearly 58 per cent compared with July when large shipments were going to Germany and Italy. Total July exports were 2,440,684 barrels.

An informed source asserted tonight the reported American contract would not imperil Mexico's million-dollar credit with Germany, representing oil shipments for which Germany has been unable thus far to pay with finished goods under the terms of her barter arrangement with Mexico. It was said the unpaid balance was deposited in a German bank to the account of the Mexican government.

Commercial Loans Increase Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Increases in commercial loans since Sept. 1 have added nearly $500,000,000 to the total. As the accompanying chart shows, this gain over the past two months is in striking contrast to the movement a year ago, which was sidewise during the entire latter half of the year.

Commodity Prices Decline 0.3 P. C. In Nov. 18 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices dropped 0.3 per cent during the week ended Nov. 18, as a result of sharp declines in the market prices for farm products, hides and skins, and vegetable oils together with minor decreases for lumber, raw silk, and scrap steel, according to the Department of Labor. The Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index in mid-November registered 79.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

"The index for the raw materials group declined 0.4 per cent, influenced primarily by the drop in prices of farm products. The semi-manufactured group of commodities decreased 0.1 per cent and prices of finished products averaged 0.2 per cent lower.

"Prices of industrial commodities, represented by the index for 'all commodities other than farm products and foods,' remained unchanged during the week. The group of 'all commodities other than farm products' declined 0.2 per cent.

"The only major commodity group showing an advance was fuel and lighting materials, which increased 0.1 per cent because of higher prices for anthracite and Pennsylvania crude petroleum. Indexes for the groups of textile products, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities remained at the levels of the preceding week."

(1926=100)

Commodity groups	Nov. 18 1939	Nov. 11 1939	Nov. 19 1938	P. C. increase Aug. 26 to Nov. 18
All Commodities	79.1	79.3	77.3	5.7
Farm products	67.3	67.8	67.8	10.1
Foods	72.3	72.4	73.9	8.4
Hides & lea. prod.	104.3	104.5	95.1	12.6
Textile products	75.6	75.6	65.7	12.2
Fuel & lt materials	74.8	74.7	74.9	2.2
Metals & met prod	96.1	96.2	95.0	2.8
Building materials	92.9	93.1	89.3	3.6
Chemicals & drugs	77.8	77.9	76.4	4.9
H'furnishing goods	89.7	89.7	87.1	3.1
Miscellaneous	78.2	78.2	72.5	7.0
Raw materials	72.2	72.5	71.4	9.1
Semimfg articles	82.0	82.1	76.3	10.2
Finished products	82.5	82.7	80.7	4.0
All com other than farm products	81.7	81.9	79.4	5.0
All com other than farm prod and foods	84.4	84.4	80.9	5.0

Penna. Road October Net Rises $2,876,932

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad reported net railway operating income (before fixed charges) for October of $10,204,201, an increase of $2,876,932 over that month of 1938.

For the first 10 months of this year, the total was $58,374,098, a gain of $14,183,223 over that period of last year.

Power Systems To Talk Policy With Mr. Ickes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Power Policy Committee has scheduled a series of conferences with officers of 50 private electric systems to discuss methods of meeting the country's future power demands."

Secretary Harold Ickes called the conferences as Chairman of the committee. He said that industrial demands for electric power recently had outrun the requirement forecasts made by both the committee and private industry.

The committee hoped, he said, to effect "a meeting of minds" with the utility officials on the extent to which they could meet demands in event of a continued industrial upturn and at the same time assure adequate facilities for national defense.

Mr. Ickes said that the conferences would start Dec. 5 and continue until the committee had heard from all principal power areas. It was concerned chiefly, he said, with the industrial region north and east of the Mississippi River.

"The committee," he wrote to the power officials, "feels that the Government and the power industry have a common interest in these problems and is eager to work out its plans in co-operation with you."

Aides said the conferences had to do principally with the business upturn, part of which they accredited to anticipation of orders from Europe for war materials.

The conferences would not, officials said, go into the controversial question of a national power grid by which some sources have suggested that private and public power be hooked for quick concentration of energy in event of national emergency.

Canada No Mere Granary Now But Nation of Many Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Canadian economic structure has been transformed from one based mainly on agriculture to one of greater diversification in which manufacturing plays a leading role, and this activity has taken place during the past 25 years, according to a survey by the Royal Bank of Canada.

"From practical dependence on the success or failure of the operations of a single industry, continues the report, largely on the success or failure of a single crop, wheat—Canada has emerged as a country of broad interests with industries producing a wide variety of commodities. This trend may be said to have definitely set in during the period of the Great War, 1914-1918. With the fresh outbreak of hostilities and every indication that the struggle may be prolonged, Canadian industries are rapidly assuming a "war basis."

"The trend toward manufacturing which was so accentuated during the last war will most likely receive even greater stimulus as we bend all efforts toward a common task. How much better the Dominion is equipped to serve the Empire in 1939 than it was in 1914 is indicated by a comparison of our industrial position today with that which existed 25 years ago.

Granary of Empire

"In 1914 Canada was a nation of one great dominating industry. The era of railway building and agricultural expansion in Western Canada has just closed, and Canada was consolidating her position as the "Granary of the Empire." As a result, she was able, during the War, to render outstanding service as a supplier of food products for Great Britain and her allies.

"With a very depleted labor force, Canadian farmers extended the area planted to farm crops from 35,000,000 acres in 1914 to 51,000,000,000 in 1918, an increase of 41 per cent. Since 1918 this expansion has been much less rapid, the total in 1938 being 58,000,000 acres, or only 14 per cent more than the area sown in 1918.

"Wheat was sown in 1914 to some 10,000,000 acres and a crop of 161,000,000 bushels was harvested. In 1915, under the impetus of war demand, the acreage was increased to 15,000,000, and with favorable weather conditions, a crop of 393,000,000 bushels was produced. This was the first of Canada's large crops. While the acreage sown continued to rise substantially, to 19,000,000 in 1919, yields in 1918 and 1919 under adverse growing conditions fell off to less than 200,000,000 bushels.

"Expansion continued after the war with a record crop of 567,000,000 bushels in 1928 and acreage rising to a peak of over 27,000,000 in 1932. From 1933 to 1935, the area planted to wheat was somewhat curtailed, but this has been increased in the last few years—the area sown to this year's crop being the second largest on record, 26,771,000 acres. This season yields were again abundant, the total crop for all Canada falling but little below the 500,000 mark. With these supplies Canada is well equipped to continue as the "Granary of the Empire."

Now Big Munitions Maker

"But as already pointed out, Canada is no longer a nation of one great dominating industry. Her mining and manufacturing industries have also achieved world importance. War power depends largely on minerals, particularly metals. The expansion of the Canadian output of such products since 1918 has been most spectacular.

"Today the possibility of hostilities was anticipated and plans formulated for the speedy reorientation of Canadian industry to a war basis. In every physical way she is better prepared and equipped to supply munitions and similar materials than in 1914. Her iron and steel industry, which under wartime stimulus, reached a peak of 1,000,000 tons of pig iron annually, has doubled its potential output.

"Manufactured products of which iron and steel form the chief component material had a value of only $113,650,000 in 1910 and $120,425,000 in 1915. Tremendous expansion followed due to the pressing demand for munitions and the strenuous endeavors of Canadian manufacturers to meet this need; the total value of these products rose to nearly $700 million in two years, reaching $715,115,000 in 1918.

"The coming of peace caused a cessation of the manufacture of munitions but with the increasing use of motor transportation and the development of automobile and allied industries in Canada, with the restoration of more normal conditions and the general expansion of business in the late twenties, operations were again active, the value of these products reaching an all-time peak of $738 million in 1929. In 1937, the total was $624,830,000, in 1938, $550,500,000.

Building Airplanes

"Airplane production is also assuming considerable proportions. Dominion and Provincial Government requirements in the post-war period, combined with those of commercial aviation largely in connection with mining, have developed a substantial industry. Plans recently concluded involve not only the placing of large-scale long-term contracts with private Canadian plants for the manufacture of bombing planes but also training of pilots from Britain in Canada.

"The preliminary arrangement involves an expenditure of nearly $100,000,000, seven times the total of $14,000,000 spent by the Imperial Munitions Board for such operations in 1918. Industrial manufacturers are to build parts for the planes, which will then be assembled and completed at central plants, and the craft flown across the Atlantic by the pilots who have been in training.

"With her favorable geographical position, combined with the development which has taken place since 1918 in mineral exploitation, in aviation and in industrial operations, Canada is today capable of much greater service to the Empire than she was in 1914," concludes the survey.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Bank rate back to 2 per cent, from Thursday October 26th, restored pre-war interest levels: per cent it immediately precipitated demands for a return to 2 per cent; reduction to 3 per cent clearing banks' deposit rate ½ per cent, short loan rate of 1 per cent against bills and so on.

When the rate was raised to 4 per cent it immediately precipitated demands for a return to 2 per cent; reduction to 3 per cent early in October merely increased the demand for 2 per cent. And now that 2 per cent is back with us, voices are raised in expectation of a further reduction to 1 per cent!

Thus Paul Einzig, in the Financial News, repeats in favor of one per cent bank rate the arguments he used earlier for 2 per cent, namely that 2 per cent is already out of touch with market interest rates, that a further reduction would strengthen the gilt-edged market and thus prepare the ground for issue of a large war loan.

One per cent bank rate would also have the advantages in his eyes of stimulating Christmas trade and bringing to an end the slump caused in civilian trades by the war.

Unemployment Problem

On this latter point Dr. Einzig writes "While the requirements on national defense must take precedence over civilian requirements, so long as there is unemployment there should be scope for satisfying the latter without in anyway affecting defense needs." Other economic commentators here do not like the idea of encouraging movement of unemployed into civilian industries, since the burden of their criticism of the government's economic war policy is that it is not rapidly enough expanding war industries.

When war organization of our economy gets into its full stride there will be far fewer employees in civilian industrial occupations than there are at present. At present civilian occupations have been curtailed more rapidly than wartime occupations have been provided, but the remedy, if war is to be effectively organized, is to expand the latter and not the former.

Economic Difficulties

The "Economist," in one of the longest first leading articles in its 96 years of existence, discusses the organization of the Ministry of Supply whose job it is to expand munitions output and to control the supply and allocation of raw materials. "It has some restrictive functions, such as the curtailment of non-essential industries" writes the Economist, "but its main work is essentially creative—the use of our industrial resources with greater efficiency and vigor than ever before, the transformation of peacetime raw material supply machinery into a large-scale trading organization which will eliminate all waste and ensure a smooth flow of materials to industry and the achievement of a national economic effort both keener and more efficient than that of peace."

The Economist is clearly setting an extremely high standard but one which would probably be endorsed by most industrialists as necessary in time of war. War economy cannot be organized on peace lines. If it is to be fulfilled the Ministry must immediately take over full control of the engineering and metal industries, organize a system for priority for government orders, deal with shortages and bottlenecks as they appear, and organize the smooth contraction of civilian industries.

The Ministry will not take the initiative in industrial planning. In the Economist's words: "Programmes will be based on the lowest common denominator of industry and the Ministry will spend its time trying to catch up with programmes rather than in shaping the industrial effort of the nation. When the inevitable shortages appear industry will suddenly be required to cope with a complicated system of priority certificates and this will create disorganization at a crucial time. The Ministry will be unable to forestall shortages by quietly restricting supplies of materials to civil industry in advance."

Outlook for the Press

The press in England is facing a very difficult economic future. Like the American press it is dependent upon overseas supplies of newsprint, or of wood and wood pulp for British paper mills. Supplies of newsprint, and the maximum price to be charged for it, are controlled by a government appointed controller, recruited from the paper making industry.

The control has just established a maximum price of £17 per long ton of 2,240 pounds. This price has apparently been calculated to enable the most inefficient producer in this country, working at a fraction of full capacity, and paying the highest replacement costs for his raw materials, to make a profit and maintain employment. But to newspapers here it represents around 50 per cent increase in newsprint prices.

Newspapers have already cut their number of pages drastically, so that their tonnage consumption, if their circulation holds, will be about half peace time levels. Half the total revenue of the national dailies comes from advertising, and advertising revenue is running round 40 to 50 per cent of peace time levels.

Fortunately for the national papers, they have been able to save very large sums of money by stopping the wasteful practice of canvassing from door-to-door for new readers.

They have also practically abolished the return of unsold copies. By these three means—smaller papers, no canvassing and no returns—the national papers are able for the time being to keep their heads above water; some of them indeed must still be making handsome profits, while others are in a much more critical position. Most critical of all is the position of the London evening papers, which, even after the most drastic economies and even supposing they reduce to a size of four pages, still stand to lose money.

To make the papers' future still unhappier, there is no guarantee that newsprint prices, fixed on the principle described above, may not soon rise above the £17 maximum mentioned above. From indications already apparent in the trade, the controller has only to fix a maximum price for actual quotations to rise toward the immediate neighborhood of that figure.

Sees Building For 1940 Best In Seven Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Dodge Corp., compiler of building data, forecast privately-financed construction in 1940 would top $2,000,000,000 to make the most active year of the recovery from the 1932-33 lows.

The agency figured private work would be up 11 per cent compared with 1939 whereas public construction would expand only 1 per cent.

"Commercial, manufacturing and private residential building are apt to increase most markedly in particular industrial centers receiving large war orders," the firm said.

"This factor, together with the relatively large Army and Navy construction planned for the area, indicates a relatively high acceleration of activity in the Pacific coast states."

Total construction for 1940 in "37 eastern states" was estimated at $3,580,000,000 against $3,355,000,000 in 1939 and the actual total of $3,196,928,000 in 1938.

The comparison by classification follows:

	Private	Public
1940	$2,040,000,000	$1,540,300,000
1939	1,830,000,000	1,525,000,000
1938	1,492,000,000	1,704,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP) — Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said in a statement today that the present outlook was for the best winter building season in more than 10 years.

Thus far in the fall, he said, construction of new homes was continuing at a pace near the year's peak, with more than 500 being started each working day, although normally there was an abrupt falling off during this season.

Mortgage insurance applications received during the first three weeks of November showed an increase of nearly 20 per cent in the number of new homes to be built under FHA inspection over the corresponding period a year ago, Mr. McDonald said.

At the same time, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported that permit valuations for new residential construction during October were 5 per cent higher than those of September and 19 per cent above the October, 1938, total.

The permit increase was shown despite a falling off in awards of the United States Housing Authority for low-cost housing projects. Such awards amounted to $4.000,000 last month, compared with approximately $12,000,000 in October, 1938.

Permits for non-residential buildings showed a decline of 18 per cent compared with September and a decrease of 14 per cent compared with October, 1938. Miss Perkins attributed this to a decrease in school and other building projects.

She said that "substantial increases" were shown in projected expenditures for commercial buildings.

TVA Says Knoxville Proving Successful Electric Yardstick

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority described the City of Knoxville as the first large-scale operation demonstrating successful distribution of TVA electricity at "yardstick" rates.

Taking figures from the books of the Knoxville Power Board as of August 31, 1939, the Authority reported the city's electric system in its first year of operation showed total operating revenues of $1,929,492 and net income of $258,431.

The net income represented revenue after payment of taxes, interest due on long-term debt, operating expenses, depreciation and miscellaneous income deductions.

"Even the first year of operation," said the Authority, "which usually is looked upon as a period of development, shows convincingly that the low rates will more than pay their way."

Aluminum Prices To Be Unchanged

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America announced its current domestic prices for aluminum ingot will be extended during the first quarter of 1940.

"Benefits of research and development, together with expansion of plants and facilities, permit the company to expect lower costs, and, in line with its expressed policy, it intends to share such economies with the consumers of aluminum," President Roy A. Hunt said.

Mr. Hunt also disclosed the company had completed a $26,000,000 expansion program launched in 1937. It provided for new plants and improvements to existing plants.

Copperweld Steel Plans Issue of Preferred Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Copperweld Steel Company, Glassport, Pa., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 10,000 shares of $50 par value 5 per cent series cumulative convertible preferred stock. The stock is the remainder of 50,000 shares authorized early in the present year, of which 40,000 shares were issued in July. Riter & Co. principal underwriters for the preferred issue in July, are expected to be the principal underwriters for the stock covered by the present registration. Other underwriters will be named by amendment.

Covered by the registration also are 27,777 shares of $5 par common stock and script certificates for fractional shares which will be used for conversion of the preferred.

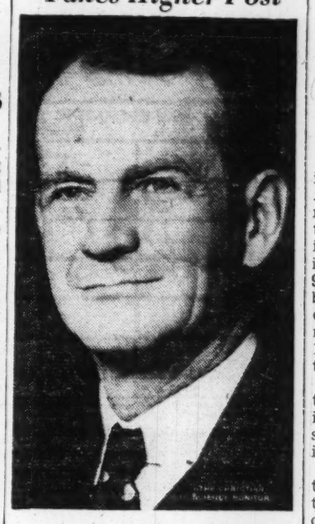
The company manufactures copper-covered steel products, principal of which are wire, rods and strand.

FTC Sets Hearing Dec. 7 For Umbrella Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that a hearing would be held December 7 on proposed trade practice rules for the umbrella industry.

The suggested rules are designed, the commission said, "to foster and promote fair competitive conditions in the interest of the industry and the public." They would apply to manufacturers, sellers, and distributors of all kinds of umbrellas, parasols and parts for accessories.

Takes Higher Post



Maynard D. Church

Elected Vice-President of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. He will continue as President of the Moore Steam Turbine Corp., a subsidiary of Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.

Argentine Wheat Crop Is Smaller; Surplus Increases

CHICAGO (AP)—Despite Argentina's smaller wheat crop, Broomhall, British grain authority, estimated that the country's surplus still would be above normal.

Even with a crop of 202,000,000 bushels this year and a carryover of 75,000,000, less home needs of 95,000,000 bushels, the 1940 surplus would be well over normal, Broomhall said. Earlier estimates of the Argentine crop ranged up to 250,000,000 bushels, while production last year was 336,000,000 bushels. The 10-year 1928-37 average was 231,000,000 bushels.

Excessive rains injured the crop in some northern states, but the southern half of the big Buenos Aires province was still said to be in good condition and able to make a large crop if clear, sunny weather prevailed during December and January.

About 10 to 30 per cent of the sown wheat was thought to have been abandoned, Broomhall said, this being situated mostly in the northern counties of Santa Fe and in western Cordoba. Wheat acreage in Santa Fe is 2,219,000, in Cordoba 5,272,000 and in Buenos Aires 7,857,000 acres.

Some 160 to 180 Canadian lake vessels, or 75 per cent of Canada's inland merchant fleet, were expected to be utilized for the winter storage of wheat, according to word received from Winnipeg shipping circles. Substantial bookings already have been made and some figures as high as 50,000,000 bushels have been heard on the quantity to be stored in this manner. Of this total it was expected that 10,000,000 bushels would be held in American bottoms at such United States lake ports as Erie and Buffalo.

Sanford Evans, grain expert, estimated stocks of wheat in Canada available for export and carryover as of Nov. 17 at 407,000,000 bushels compared with 188,000,000 last year.

Banks Cut Holdings Of U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Banks again reduced last week their holdings of Federal securities which they bought in September to stem the price decline which followed the outbreak of war in Europe.

The Federal Reserve Board said the 12 banks reduced holdings of government securities by $56,000,000 in the week ended November 22, cutting their joint investments to $2,593,000,000, compared with $2,826,000,000 on September 20.

Last week's reduction resulted from the sale of $22,000,000 worth of government bonds, and $6,000,000 of government notes, and the failure of the banks to replace $28,000,000 worth of treasury bills, which they owned until they came due and the treasury paid them off.

Lendable excess reserves of banks were said by the board to be approximately the same as the $5,170,000,000 total of the preceding week.

Lake Freighter Speed To Meet Insurance Rise

CHICAGO (AP)—Freighters were reported to be operating at full speed in efforts to fill steel storage yards of the Calumet District with enough iron and coal for a winter of record production before Dec. 5, when marine insurance rates increase.

During the last three days more than 35 boats entered ports at South Chicago, East Chicago, and Gary with shipments of iron ore, coal and pig iron and each left within 24 hours after docking to make at least another run before the insurance rise deadline.

Meanwhile, the Calumet District production rate was estimated at 93 per cent of capacity, equalling the national level. This rate was expected to be maintained until at least the end of the year, when some equipment will be shut down for repairs so as to open the first quarter of the new year at or near capacity output.

Mill officials reported that backlogs still were "unusually heavy" despite current record-breaking production.

Public Income Is Up 10 P. C. Since May '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spending money is going into the pockets of the American people at a more rapid rate than 18 months ago, according to the Brookmire Economic Service. Mr. John Public is now earning in the aggregate at the rate of $71,900,000,000 a year, which is higher by $6,700,000,000 or over 10 per cent than the $65,200,000,000 estimate of earning power in May, 1938, when the present upward trend began.

It must be recognized, though, that the buying power per person is not back up to the 1929 record, since there has been an increase in population in the interval.

However, Brookmire points out that once an uptrend is established, the movement tends to continue over a period of years. This is but another way of saying that a Recovery sets off a rising sequence which does not exhaust itself for quite some time.

The 1914-18 period illustrates that the upward pitch of national income is typically very steep in times of major wars. Although it is unlikely that the angle will be as nearly perpendicular as in the "World War," the fact remains that these periods are essentially inflationary, with the result that values and incomes tend to mount fast.

Proceeding next to the probable effects of the increase in effective spending power, the Brookmire commentator says that the first point deserving of emphasis is the bright outlook it gives to retail trade at the stores during the holidays.

Precedent shows that a given increase in national income results in a gain of several times that percentage in the public's buying of automobiles. Augmented incomes and more hopeful attitudes also encourage people to modernize old homes and build new ones.

On the whole, the stimulus of rising income (to semi-durable and durable goods especially) contributes to the upward spiral of recovery by increasing the need for such capital goods as: industrial plants and machinery, railway equipment, utility facilities.

December Crude Oil Demand Is Forecast 10 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the December domestic market demand for crude oil at 3,619,700 barrels daily or 112,710,000 barrels for the entire month.

This was practically the same as the estimated demand for November but 10 per cent more than the actual demand last December.

The bureau estimated December domestic motor fuel demand at 43,600,000 barrels, or about 5 per cent more than the actual demand last December. Motor fuel exports, it said, probably would be 4,600,000 barrels, or 800,000 less than the actual exports in December, 1938.

It estimated December crude oil exports at 6,000,000 barrels. Daily average crude oil production and runs to stills during the four weeks, Oct. 7 to Nov. 4, were 3,625,000 barrels and 3,559,000 barrels, respectively.

The bureau said that during this period total crude oil stocks declined 735,000 barrels, 53,000 of which was foreign stocks, leaving a net decline in domestic crude stocks of 682,000 ord 24,000 barrels daily.

Addition of this stock decline to production, the bureau said, indicated that the apparent demand for domestic crude oil during the period was 3,649,000 barrels daily.

The bureau said that the recent level of refinery operations had been relatively high in anticipation of greater total demand than materialized. As a result, it said, gasoline stocks will be at a considerably higher level than last year at the close of the fourth quarter, and may approximate closely the high level of Dec. 31, 1937.

Rise in Wholesale Inventories Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that wholesale inventories gained and sales fell off in October.

Reports to the department from 2,912 wholesalers showed a 6½ per cent decrease in dollar volume of sales, compared with September. October sales totaled $233,819,000 and September, $249,646,000. September sales had been 13 per cent above August.

Inventory reports from 1,729 firms showed goods on hand at the close of October cost $229,373,000, compared with $221,500,000 a month earlier.

Dismisses Remington Rand Suits for Taxes Under NRA

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Federal Judge John Knight authorized dismissal of eight suits brought by Remington Rand, Inc., and its affiliates for the recovery of $23,600 in capital stock tax paid under the NRA.

Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Doran said the Government's contention that the tax provisions of the outlawed NRA were constitutional has been upheld by the United States Court of Claims.

Orders $1,000,000 of Engines

NEW YORK—The Ordnance Department of the United States Army has awarded a contract to the Continental Motors Corporation for a quantity of tank engines and parts, costing about $1,000,000.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	E	M	A	N	S		M	A	H	O	U	T
E		O	P	E		S		S	I	R		O
M	A	N	S	E		T	R	A	N	S	O	M
P	I	K	E		D	Y	E		D	O	R	A
E	R	E		B	O	X	E	R		N	E	T
L		Y	S	E	R		L	O	B			O
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S			P	S	I		B	I	L	L		T
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A	L	E	E		O	R	B		L	A	N	E
C	A	R	M	I	N	E		C	A	N	O	N
K		R	I	D	S		U	V	A			T
S	C	A	L	E	S		G	R	A	N	B	Y

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AGENTS wanted to sell "Our Ageless Bible," "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Strong-heart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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A short story in which 550 commonly mispronounced words are used; shows correct and incorrect pronunciation. Entertaining; instructive. Test your pronunciation, enrich your vocabulary 50c U. S. Postpaid
L. M. TILDEN, 216 Parkway, Melrose, Mass.

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DAYTONA, BEACH, FLA.—Wolff Cottages on the ocean front; city utilities. 1997 S. Atlantic Ave., telephone 1696-J. P. O. Box 653.

HOUSES FURNISHED

COCONUT GROVE, Miami, Fla.—House for rent, one block from Bay; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; large lot and fruit trees. Box F-22, 1239 Ingraham Building.

HOUSES TO LET

HERMOSA BEACH, Calif.—A home of distinction completely furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths; near shopping center, 2 blocks from beach; lovely view. For information call CR 14802 or write 454 S. Bedford Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

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PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale by owner, unique hillside home, 2-story Spanish, 7 rooms; double garage; many attractive features. 81 Grace Terrace. SY. 9-3486.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church; all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. Gifford-Hewitt succeeded by Bartlett & Amero. COM. 7862.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Lake villa, double, single, twin beds, comfortable; overlooking lake; near church and business section. MRS. ELLA D. POTTER, 606 So. Ohio Ave.

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BIBLES — WORKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE THUMB INDEXED — Other Items of Interest. RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY, 168 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

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9 NORWAY STREET
1 room and alcove, kitchenette, bath. Free electricity. Elevator. Electrolux refrigerator—$36.00.

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5 rooms: living room, 2 chambers, dining room, full-size kitchen, tile bath, pin-point shower. Rent includes, electricity, gas and refrigeration—$57.50.

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28 CLEARWAY STREET
Completely furnished 4-room suite consisting of living room, 2 chambers (one with twin beds), kitchen-dinette, tile bath, shower, G. E. refrigeration—unlimited gas and electricity—free linen and blankets —15 minutes to Park Street—$85.00.

IF you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort — carefully selected neighbors, Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor and watchman service, we invite you to inspect these suites.

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24a Clearway Street, Boston
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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Completely furnished, 4 rooms, in Longwood Towers; living room, 2 bedrooms, dinette kitchenette, bath; December 8th-April 8th; restricted; references exchanged; $150.00 per month. Address Longwood Towers, Suite 307C, or telephone Longwood 0045.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—4-5-6-room apts., furnished or unfurnished; overlooking college; reasonable. Kir. 6502; Tro. 9037.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Apartments for rent, comfortable, attractively furnished apartments, all conveniences; overlooking golf course; lovely mountain views; Mgr., 15 Golf Street.

BOSTON, FENWAY—1 ALCOVE, 2-3 ROOMS; FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALLS; ELEVATOR; $42.50-$80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 ROOMS, FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED, RESTRICTED TENANCY; $45-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

NEW YORK CITY, 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen, refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required.

Durable Peace Topic Of Meeting Dec. 8, 9

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Students and teachers from New England and New York colleges will exchange opinions on "The Bases of a Durable Peace" at International House here Dec. 8 and 9 at a regional conference sponsored by the International Student Service. One hundred and fifty delegates are expected to attend, including foreign students now in the United States.

Dr. Arnold Wolfers, of Yale; Dr. Hans Simons, Dr. Frederick V. Field and Dr. James T. Shotwell are among speakers invited to address the conference. Dr. Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, will act as chairman.

The conference will discuss the present situation in Europe and the Far East and attempt to define America's interest in peace.

"With passions and muddled thinking so much in evidence at this time," the announcement says, "there is great need for calm and studious discussion as to how a more peaceful world may emerge from the present situation. We hope that our December conference will create such thoughtful discussion, both at International House and on local campuses."

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Unusual Used Car Value

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WANTED, photographer, good all-around man, printer, operator, retoucher. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

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BUSINESS woman desires to share 7-room house, private bath, oil heat, garage. Evenings Mid. 1816-R, 62 Pearl St., Watertown, Mass.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—2 refined ladies to share cottage reasonable; near Christian Science church, fine location. A. CHAPMAN, Ayer, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest, study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

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WELLESLEY, MASS.—New 6-room colonial; fine section; weather-stripped, oil burner, tile bath, shower, 1st floor lavatory; large lot, well shrubbed; $7000. McCabe, 6 Pine Plain Rd. WEL 0085-W.

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BEAUTIFUL 12-room colonial house, modern, steam heat, 12 miles north of Boston; lavatory first floor; 12½ acres; suitable for one or two families; henhouse for 1000 hens, fruit trees, large barn; also 5-room bungalow, modern, garage, steam heat, fireplace. Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractive rooms with board; pleasant surroundings, refined atmosphere. 43 Water St. Mystic 3514.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Business woman would read with or to another person 2-3 evenings a week; 50c an evening. Box M-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., JONES—Nice room for 1 or 2 business people in beautiful furnished apartment. Cir. 6810.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Suite 3, 37 Dwight St.—Pleasant, comfortable room, semi-private bath. Tel. Asp. 0793.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual rooms in harmonious home, meals served attractively; 15 minutes to city; parking. 222-226 Babcock St. Lon. 9253.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner —Attractive large double room with shower, excellent meals. BENK, 17 Winchester St.; Lon. 9054.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive rooms beautifully furnished; private bath, private entrance, patio, spacious grounds; splendid location, 5843 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 96th (Central Park West)—Quiet, nicely furnished; singles, doubles; piano, elevator; near First Church. Transportation. AC 2-9260.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished room adjoining bath, with use of small study room; excellent transportation, 115 W. Apsley Street. Davenport 2259.

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CHAUFFEUR, American, white, clean character, trustworthy, single, middle-aged man, desires position; free and willing to travel; 25 yrs.' experience. J. D. M., 109 Peterboro St., Boston.

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ATTENDANT-companion, position of trust, where cheerfulness, adaptability and responsibility would be appreciated. MISS TURNER, 168 Main Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Position desired as companion; experienced nurse; free to travel. MISS GRACE FINSTER, Deermont Hotel.

TAILORING

MANNIS MEN'S TAILOR
Suits and Overcoats of fine materials $55 up. Ladies' garments remodeled. Little Building, Boston Hub. 9746

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl.; GR. 5-1618, N.Y.C.

OLD GOLD-Silver-Platinum— Top Prices; references, any bank or dentist anywhere. The J. M. Ney Company, 13 Elm Street, Hartford, Conn.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS INC.
PHONE 7-3103 1919 11TH AVE. S.

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 3 Stores

Mt. Brook	2-1184
1104 So. 12th Street	3-8377
1014 So. 20th Street	7-5871

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

It Pays to Shop
AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line."
403 N. 20TH

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

For Your Curtains and Draperies —Damask—Cretonnes and Block Linens
See
The Greater Zoghby Store
316 Dauphin Street Dex. 5796

McBroom Shoe Shop
Invisible Resoling
for
Real Foot Comfort
11 St. Emanuel St. Dex. 654

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

STANDARD GLASS CO.
Window Glass—Mirrors
Plate Glass
Plate and Safety Glass for Automobiles
Installed While You Wait
216 Bibb—308 Lee C-4445

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

Select Your Christmas Presents Early
Tennille's have appropriate gifts for every member of the family
Buy Now, Pay Next Year
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
51 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

Holland Cafeteria
"Famous for Good Food"
SARASOTA
Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

Pierre Beauty Salon
PIERRE DUBA
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING Bradenton
Phone 39-211
Any System of Permanent Waving Artistic Hair Cutting by Pierre

MIDWAY GROVES
Delicious Oranges, Seedless Grapefruit
Packed and Shipped to Order
"Send a box home"
TELEPHONE 24-187
Old Sarasota Road Bradenton, Fla.

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

Perrydell Tea and Guest House
LUNCH—DINE
ROOMS GIFTS
Box 601 Phone 308
Daytona Beach

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

ARTHUR H. SCHMITT
Jeweler
Successor to Rowe's
618 Ocean Boulevard (Seabreeze)
Opposite Clarendon Hotel
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

LAMPS—GIFTS
Rare Old Pieces, Reasonably Priced
Also Christmas Cards
Maude Sanders
429 E. LAS OLAS BLVD.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Viola Johns' Beauty Salon
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
209 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-7673

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Ster'chi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

The Topcoat that "Can Take It"
RAMBLER TOPCOATS
Tailored by
Hart Schaffner & Marx
35.00
Weatherproof, Wearproof and Wrinkleproof
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan, Jacksonville, Fla.

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

King Seed Company
Garden and Field Seed
Ornamental Shrubs
Fruit Trees
130 E. Bay Street Phone 5-4781

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVICE THAT SATISFIES
SINCLAIR H-C PRODUCTS
GERARD SMITH'S
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
1400 S. W. 8TH ST. TEL. 3-9126
Cars Called For and Delivered

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

R. L. KETCHUM
Waterproofing and Painting
Monad Paints and Varnishes
1405 Biscayne Boulevard
Phones:
3-6485 2-6537

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Gulf Products GULF Tires Batteries
Lubrication a Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 7-9296
Nice Clean Rest Rooms

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flamingo Fourrure Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

We Cater to Special Parties
FULL COURSE LUNCHEONS 50c
DINNERS 65c UP
THE COLONNADE
Chicken, Steak and Sea Food
PHONE 8214 473 N. ORANGE AVENUE

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Knox Hats Gage Hats
Visit Our Budget Shop
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

WEST PALM BEACH

LOVELY GIFT SETS for everyone by
AVON
It is so easy to shop the Avon way. A Personalized Service that comes to your home. Call your local representative.
Mrs. Lillian Oldsford, 723 W. Lakewood Rd.
Tel. 3150 West Palm Beach, Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
TEL. 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923
Use the sun heat for your comfort and convenience

Solar Water Heater Co.
Original Builders of Solars in Florida
Circular on Request
John F. Lanier, Manager — 111 Lakeview Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
Reopening for the Season
Thanksgiving Day—Nov. 30th
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER, 75c
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food Harmonious Surroundings

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

HATCH'S
is your
COMPLETE FASHION STORE

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES DODGE DIESEL PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Mather Company
Complete Furnishings
for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, NW

Winter Haven Book Store
Gifts, Stationery, Office Supplies
Books, Christmas Cards
The Greeting Card Store
272 Central Ave., West Phone 22-851

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 Peachtree St. 625 Lee St., S. W.
Tenth St. West End

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH — SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

COLES FRIENDLY GATE
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Served Daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Special Rates on Meal Tickets
Jackson 1672
1160 Euclid Ave., N. E.
MRS. COLE, Manageress

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

Karsten and Denson Co.
Vitamin B-1 in 50c and $1.00 packages
SPECIAL
Ten Rose Bushes for $1.00
One Dozen Pansy Plants for $1.00
Great reduction on all bulbs
Phone 5411 510 Third Street

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
Delicious open Sandwiches Danish specialty for lunch or party.
Kobenhavn' morrebrod
Fabrik Vester Farimagsgade 13
Central 7075
Fri Notering

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Goth 814y
Moderate Prices Goods Delivered

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over

ROSKILDE
ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

NORWAY

OSLO
S. KRISTENSEN
Watchmaker
Lilletorvet 1 Telephone 10352
Clocks, Watches, Repairs

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 3, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-69

Myrstedts Matthöma
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 STOCKHOLM
Kungsgatan 40 GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

DAMEN-HERREN & KINDERSALON
Moderne Frisuren und Dauerwellen
Manicüre
Gut assort. Parfumerien
Depot der Elise Bock Produkte
E. KNUBEL
Vordere Vorstadt 8. Tel. 2.22.51
(HAIRDRESSER)

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

FRAU P. DICK
LADIES' HATS
Aeschenvorstadt 21

KÄS - LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

M. BEUTLER
Couturière Diplomée
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles
Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20
M. B. K. G.

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO, GRAMMO.
Tuning and Repairing Service
Schmidt Flohr
Schmidt-Flohr A.G. Bern, Marktgasse 54

Mercerie—Bonneterie
ANNA MARTI
10 STOCKERENWEG 10
Tel. 29.464 5% Rabattmarken
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

BIEL

Lanz & Schmid
ENTREPRISES ELECTRIQUES
Tel. 31.27 Rue Centrale
(Electricians)

Schürch
Damen—Herren und Kinderwäsche
First-Class Underwear
Mühlebrücke Pont du Moulin

GELTERKINDEN, nr. Basel

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker, Jeweller
Dorfplatz
Tel. 7.71.42. Gelterkinden

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch und Massgeschäft
Couture — Dressmaking

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.45

Mme. SUES
COUTURE
14, Boulevard Helvétique
Tour de Rive — Rez-de-Chaussée

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE DU RHONE 98

PARAPLUIES
J. SOTTAS
Le Spécialiste
16 RUE GRENUS
17 RUE ROUSSEAU
(UMBRELLAS)

GEORG et Cie
Corraterie 5
LIBRAIRIE GENERALE ET SCIENTIFIQUE
(BOOK STORE)

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

SCHÖENWERD

O. WIEHR-BAUMANN
Kolonialwaren—Konserven
Putzmittel
Lieferung ins Haus
Tel. 3.12.38 (Grocer) Schöenwerd

ST. GALLEN

Leading House
for
Silks and Woollens
Steiger-Birenstihl & Co.
Multergasse—Marktgasse

BOOKS
of all kinds
FEHR, Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16

THUN

F. SCHEIM
Hauptgasse 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Socks, Gloves, Stockings

WERNER FANKHAUSER
Hauptstrasse Thun
High Class Dress Materials
Moderate Prices
FR. SCHWARZ
Bälliz 45
Leather and Travel Goods
LADIES' BAGS

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk
Mettler
LIMMATQUAI 106—ZURICH

E. Bosshardt's ERBEN
Limmatquai 120 — Gegr. 1874
SCHIRMFABRIK
LEDERWAREN REISEARTIKEL
Grosse Auswahl—vorteilhafte Preise
(Leather Goods—Umbrellas)

WIDMER & TRÜMPY
VORMALS E. OSSWALD
Delicatessen and Colonialwaren. Frische Früchte and Dörrobst
Storchengasse 8 Tel. 3.31.69
(Grocery Products and Fruit)

PELZ
MÄNTEL—JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
Eigene Kürschnerei
L. Frey-Schaller, Bahnhofstrasse 83
(FURS)

Gustav Müller's Erben
Poststrasse 8
MERCERIE
Schöne Auswahl in Idewe Strümpfen
(Haberdashery)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15. Tel. 4.64.15
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstrasse 90 (Beim Kino-Rex)
Tel. 5.19.55
Das Haus der Geschenke
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES
FOR SKI-ING

Sporthaus Bächtold
Zürich Rämistrasse 3, b/Bellevue
AUTO—KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

IDEAS
For S. African Novelties and Souvenirs, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
15 ADDERLEY STREET
Cape Town, S. A.

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
Daily Deliveries
Regent Road Tel. Sea Point 4-2492
Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a Speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone: Wyrberg 1396

DURBAN

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 23321 Residence 22933

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
STATIONERS
and BOOKSELLERS
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 WEST ST. Telephone 21981

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

(Whole Meal) Bread
Buy Wheatalin
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

HARRY FRANCE
Specializes in:—
FISH, POULTRY, GAME BUTTER, EGGS, BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 City Market
Telephone No. 25528

For All Printing—Remember PHONE 21465

ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention & Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality
557, West St. Phone 20136

H. W. DINGLEY
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Too Late!

The liner quivered from stem to stern, and then, with a harsh, grating sound, it came to a full stop. Suddenly a man in a long, flowing white nightshirt was seen to appear from the direction of the cabins and make for the captain's bridge.

"Oh, Captain, Captain," he cried; "what's happened; have we struck an iceberg? Shall I get into my life belt? Won't you please lower the boats?"

"Too late," replied the captain; "we've done all we can for you, and you'll have to look out for yourself now. You see, we've just tied up in dock."—The Lookout.

Poor Score

One of the briefest musical criticisms on record appeared in a Detroit paper:

"An amateur string quartet played Brahms here last evening. Brahms lost."

Busy Day

Salesman: "I've had singing noises in my ears on and off all day long."

Wife: "No wonder. You left your sample case at home this morning and took along the portable radio set!"

More Truth Than Jest

A certain magistrate was once discussing beverages with a fellow club member.

"Have you ever tried strong drink?" asked the young fellow.

"No," replied the magistrate, "but I've tried a lot of folks who have."—Minneapolis Journal.

Hurry Call!

"Why is Mr. Akerson leaving for Florida?

"Just got word land was found on his property."—Automobilist.

A Word a Day

Moot

Example: "Now I'll put a plain, home-spun case, as a man may say, which we call a *moot* case." (Brome: "Covent Garden.")

Test: Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

legal	impertinent
abstruse	foolish
simple	debatable

Pronunciation: *Moot* (oo as in food).

Derivation and definition: This word may be regarded as a contracted form of "mooted," past participle of "moot," "to debate," which, in turn, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *motian*, "to cite to a meeting," from *mot*, "assembly," frequently spelt *gemot*, a word familiar in the phrase *witena gemot*, "an assembly of wise men; a parliament." As a matter of fact, our "meet" is really the old "moot," with a not uncommon vowel change ("foot" and "feet").

The adjective "moot" is now used almost exclusively with the words "point" and "question," and it suggests "unsettled, debatable, undecided, controversial."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On Business for the Firm

Stanley, Iowa

Recently a traveling salesman was telling a neighbor of the discourteous treatment he had received from the sales manager of a certain wholesale house.

The treatment was so rude and unjust, in fact, that the listener grew warm in his friend's behalf. "And you did nothing about it afterwards?" he protested irefully. "You should never have stood for it! Why didn't you complain to his superiors? A fellow like that should be dealt with in his own kind."

"I know," the salesman returned soberly. "But, after all, it was a personal matter. And S— & T— don't hire me to avenge personal wrongs; I'm on business for the firm."

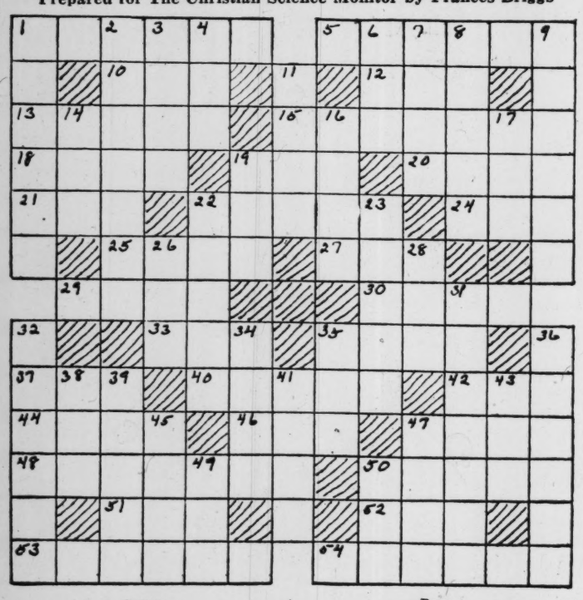
"True enough," the other mused later. "He must do nothing that would cloud or discredit the interests intrusted to him. And how about those of us who have promised to work in our Father's vineyard? Are we at all times on business for the firm?"

Little Chauncey

"Ever since we taught him the value of money, he wants an increase in his allowance."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

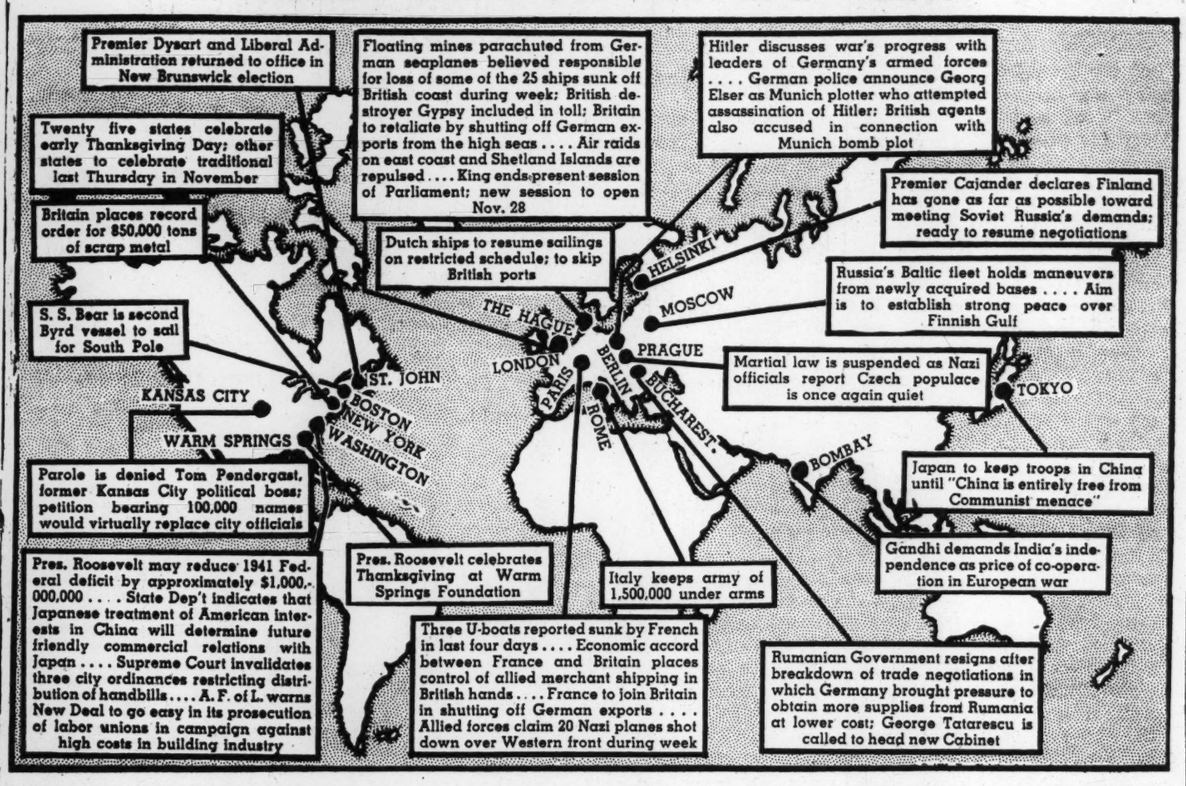
1—What poetess wrote "Casabianca"?
5—Who would keep and drive an elephant?
10—What is poetic for "open"?
12—What is Falstaff's title in Verdi's opera?
13—Residence of an ecclesiastic is called what?
15—What is a lintel?
18—A muskellunge is what?
19—Bark of the pohutukawa yields what?
20—Who is a feminine character in "David Copperfield"?
21—Before.
22—Who performs in so-called squared circle?
24—Spider's web is what?
25—What is a river of France and Belgium?
27—In tennis, what is a ball returned in a high curve?
29—Where is Iraq?
30—Is sika a fish, toad, or deer?
33—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
35—The shoveler of Northern Hemisphere has a large and very broad what?
37—Craw of birds is what?
40—A dispatcher gives orders concerning what (sing.)?
42—What word asks a question?
44—What is opposed to "aweather"?
46—What is a spherical body?
47—_____ Cove is a town of New South Wales, Australia.
48—What color is red in hue and less blue than cerise?
50—What do you call a list of genuine works of a particular writer?
51—To free.
52—Province of southeastern Ceylon.
53—Justitia is represented as holding what in her hand?
54—What is a city of Quebec, Canada?

Down

1—What operatic soprano is known for her "Jenny Lind" concerts?
2—What is the rilawa of Ceylon (pl.)?
3—What is projecting part of a church?
4—Born.
6—What was first name of Gray, famous American botanist?
7—Female of red deer is what?
8—Who was brother of Valentine and son of Bellisant?
9—What is the love apple?
11—In Greek mythology, what is principal river of lower world?
14—Melody.
16—What is the drum carrying the bolting cloth in milling?
17—Where is North Bend (abbr.)?
19—What is another name for the dorbeetle?
22—"Beauty and the ——."
23—Who was a famous French sculptor?
26—Slight taste is what?
28—Who was chief god of Babylon?
31—Who performed a memorable exploit against Philistines (II Sam. 21:19)?
32—What sailing vessels are used chiefly in coasting and fishing?
34—What is one of clubs used by golders?
35—What is a small codlike fish of European coasts?
36—Samson judged Israel for how many years?
38—Where is Lanett (abbr.)?
39—What German river joins Fulda to form Weser?
41—Who was Greek god of war?
43—What is a town mentioned in I Chr. 8:12?
45—What is first name of Ludwig, famous German biographer?
47—What issues from Mt. Vesuvius?
49—What is a fresh-water cyprinoid food fish of Europe?
50—Mongrel dog is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Premier Dysart and Liberal Administration returned to office in New Brunswick election
Twenty five states celebrate early Thanksgiving Day; other states to celebrate traditional last Thursday in November
Britain places record order for $50,000 tons of scrap metal
S. S. Bear is second Byrd vessel to sail for South Pole
Floating mines parachuted from German seaplanes believed responsible for loss of some of the 25 ships sunk off British coast during week; British destroyer Gypsy included in toll; Britain to retaliate by shutting off German exports from the high seas .... Air raids on east coast and Shetland Islands are repulsed .... King ends present session of Parliament; new session to open Nov. 28
Dutch ships to resume sailings on restricted schedule; to skip British ports
Hitler discusses war's progress with leaders of Germany's armed forces .... German police announce Georg Elser as Munich plotter who attempted assassination of Hitler; British agents also accused in connection with Munich bomb plot
Premier Cajander declares Finland has gone as far as possible toward meeting Soviet Russia's demands; ready to resume negotiations
Russia's Baltic fleet holds maneuvers from newly acquired bases .... Aim is to establish strong peace over Finnish Gulf
Martial law is suspended as Nazi officials report Czech populace is once again quiet
Japan to keep troops in China until "China is entirely free from Communist menace"
Gandhi demands India's independence as price of co-operation in European war
Parole is denied Tom Pendergast, former Kansas City political boss; petition bearing 100,000 names would virtually replace city officials
Pres. Roosevelt may reduce 1941 Federal deficit by approximately $1,000,000,000 .... State Dep't indicates that Japanese treatment of American interests in China will determine future friendly commercial relations with Japan .... Supreme Court invalidates three city ordinances restricting distribution of handbills .... A. F. of L. warns New Deal to go easy in its prosecution of labor unions in campaign against high costs in building industry
Pres. Roosevelt celebrates Thanksgiving at Warm Springs Foundation
Italy keeps army of 1,500,000 under arms
Three U-boats reported sunk by French in last four days .... Economic accord between France and Britain places control of allied merchant shipping in British hands .... France to join Britain in shutting off German exports .... Allied forces claim 20 Nazi planes shot down over Western front during week
Rumanian Government resigns after breakdown of trade negotiations in which Germany brought pressure to obtain more supplies from Rumania at lower cost; George Tatarescu is called to head new Cabinet
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME
THE HAGUE
PRAGUE
MOSCOW
HELSINKI
BUCHAREST
BOMBAY
TOKYO
ST. JOHN
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
KANSAS CITY
WARM SPRINGS

Party Fun

Stretch

Occasionally a game is needed for just a few minutes to fill in unexpected intervals. This contest may be played almost anywhere, indoors or out. Chalk, or stick, or a stone is the only material needed.

A line is drawn, or indicated, upon which each player places his toes. Each player reaches as far forward as he can with one leg, and then reaches as far as he can with the use of the stone or stick, which he places in the ground.

The winner of this contest is the one whose stretch is the farthest from the line.—Dorothy E. S., Boston.

A Verse for Today . . .

Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the LORD *his God.*—Ps. 146:5.

Watchful Waiting

Monitor Camera Club from Alma Clausen, Roundup, Mont.

Hungry Pals at the Back Door

Daily Anecdote

Mark Twain Confesses

Mark Twain took great delight in writing humorous details and situations into his works, and many witty sayings and remarks are credited to the famous author. Sometimes, however, this dignitary became somewhat rankled when he heard himself being referred to as a humorist. One time he remarked:

"I have no sense of humor. In illustration of this fact, I will say—by the way of confession—that if there is a humorous passage in the Pickwick papers I have never been able to find it."

Daily Quotation

HUMAN knowledge must be understood to be loved, but divine knowledge must be loved to be understood.—PASCAL.

Monitor Movie Guide

Allegheny Uprising (RKO)—Historical melodrama with a background in Pennsylvania in 1760, when the colonists charged that rum was smuggled to the Indians under military protection. Scuffles, midnight rides, and dawn attacks, with something of a romance added. Claire Trevor, John Wayne, George Sanders, Brian Donlevy.—Adults and young people.

Disputed Passage (Paramount)—Story of a doctor and a world famous surgeon who discover that there is something more than their unswerving devotion to the cause of medicine. Extended clinical scenes. Akim Tamiroff, John Howard, Dorothy Lamour.—Adults.

End of a Day (Regina-Juno)—French film, with English subtitles, telling of a home for retired actors, and the players who dwell there in the reflection of their past successes and failures. An actor of ability who never was recognized, a roué who tries to persuade a girl to shoot herself, and an understudy who never had a chance to go on the stage are the chief characters. Victor Francen, Louis Jouvet, Michel Simon, Madeleine Ozeray.—Adults.

Little Accident (Universal)—Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert in a film from the play of the same name. The infant is left with the baby editor of a paper, who pretends the child is his granddaughter. Florence Rice, Richard Carlson, Ernest Truex, Joy Hodges.—Adults and mature young people.

Meet Dr. Christian (RKO)—Mixture of domestic comedy and drama about a small-town doctor who eventually succeeds in his aim of securing a hospital for the community. Family humors and several clinical scenes are included in the story. Jean Hersholt, Dorothy Lovett, Robert Baldwin, Enid Bennett.—Adults and young people.

We Are Not Alone (Warner)—Film from James Hilton's novel of the same name, pursuing to a tragic conclusion the story of a kindly English doctor and a little Austrian dancer unjustly accused of murdering the doctor's termagant wife. Tenderly told and skilfully acted by a cast which includes Paul Muni, Flora Robson, Jane Bryan, and Raymond Severn.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess."

Adults and Young People—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair."

Adults Only—"Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights."

Manly Manners

Brevities

New York Times: The only people who seem never able to escape discovery are female movie stars, try as they may to conceal their identity by walking up Fifth Avenue at noon in green goggles, slacks, and leading a tiger cub on a leash.

Boston Herald: The barring of whirling dervishes in Turkey filis us with a vague regret. We always admired those boys. They went around such a lot and never had to worry about the price of gasoline!

Detroit News: Eleven hats are prescribed for the complete man about town. It makes it awkward for the dressy collegian, who must go without 11 hats.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Enters . . . !*

By LE PELLEY

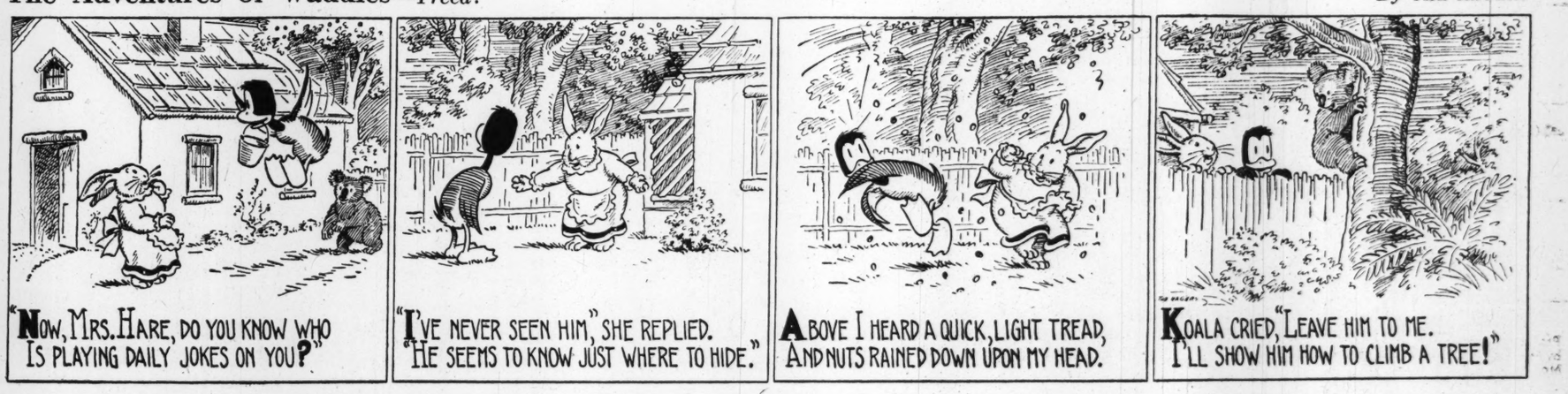
"THE FOREST WAS DARK AND STILL .. HOWARD TRUEHART WAITED BREATHLESSLY BENEATH THE GRIM, SILENT TREES ..."
"SUDDENLY OUT OF THE NIGHT THERE CAME A SOUND — A PADDING OF HEAVY FEET! COULD IT BE THE GIANT GRIZZLY RETURNING?"
PIT PAT
PIT PAT
PIT PAT
SKIDMORE! SINCE WHEN DID YOU GET FEET THE SIZE OF A GRIZZLY BEAR?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Saturday Afternoon*

The weather was nice and zippy this afternoon, just right for a lively frolic-
And when two of the Boss's friends came along I thought sure there would be one —
But, Phooie! They marched into the house and turned on the radio and listened to an ol' football game —
Oh, well!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Treed!*

By THE HAGERS


"NOW, MRS. HARE, DO YOU KNOW WHO IS PLAYING DAILY JOKES ON YOU?"
"I'VE NEVER SEEN HIM," SHE REPLIED. "HE SEEMS TO KNOW JUST WHERE TO HIDE."
ABOVE I HEARD A QUICK, LIGHT TREAD, AND NUTS RAINED DOWN UPON MY HEAD.
KOALA CRIED, "LEAVE HIM TO ME. I'LL SHOW HIM HOW TO CLIMB A TREE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

1812, 1917, 1939

Does it matter to Americans now what Wilson was trying to do in 1915, or what Jefferson was attempting in 1807? Yes, it does. With war in Europe, these questions emerged from academic twilight into the high noon of practical consideration of America's continued peace. Today the United States's peace depends on the wisdom with which Americans tackle problems of neutral rights which are not coverable by legislation such as the Neutrality Act.

Most Americans sympathize with the Allied cause. But some of them hesitate to give economic aid to this cause. These fear that, as in 1917, the United States may add military to economic aid. The fears arise in part from oversimplified interpretations of the 1917 decision, and in part from failure to recognize the revolutionary change in attitude toward neutral rights manifest in the 1939 neutrality legislation.

* * *

While recognizing the difference of attitude as between Wilson's insistence on trade and travel rights—his interpretation of the latter being open to question in any case—numerous Americans imagine that in Jefferson's day, at any rate, embargoes and trade restrictions were attempted as keep-out-of-war measures, as they are today. They know that pressure of shipping and other commercial interests resulted in the lifting of these laws in the last month of Jefferson's administration and that by 1812, the United States was at war. But in likening the Jeffersonian experiment to that now undertaken they overlook a vast difference in motives.

Jefferson's measures were not directed toward insulation, but toward assertion of American rights on the seas. The embargo was not intended to signify any renouncement of these rights, as does the cash-and-carry law; Jefferson applied it as a retaliatory measure against countries interfering with American rights at sea. Thus both Wilson and Jefferson were devoted to maintenance of rights which Americans have now shown themselves willing to forego. And some historians believe that the dual character of these attempts—the insistence on rights plus the hope of keeping out of war—was what made them so difficult for their administrators.

* * *

Against this background the American hope of keeping out of 1939's war seems not so futile as some imagine it to be. Likewise the danger from economic support of a cause with which Americans sympathize and with which important national interests intertwine would seem less than in 1812 or 1917. Some have felt that American experience in those two conflicts proved that only by abstinence from trade could American peace be preserved in time of major war.

This despite the fact that European neutrals both traded and kept out of the World War. American peace, like theirs, is a question of the position the American Government takes on observance of its rights. It is a question of policy more than of legislation. And this time, the policy of the United States toward its right to trade with belligerents in all probability will be guided by the unbelligerent sentiment which called forth the neutrality laws.

Why Barriers Should Fall

Looking forward to the time when present hostilities cease, George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, believes the United States must draw wisdom from experiences of the past and lend its efforts toward restoration of world trade relations "on a rational basis of non-discriminatory treatment." Thus he would apply the fundamentals of the Hull trade agreements program to the affairs of all nations. Obviously, this is tolerant, unselfish, long-range, Christian wisdom.

Equality of opportunity—a phrase much heard in American educational circles—is pointedly applicable to the world trade situation. It must bear equal weight in China and in Africa, in the South Seas and the West Indies. Given opportunity to sell, the "have-not" nations can create opportunity to supply themselves with the raw materials they lack. With artificial trade barriers removed for hitherto limited nations, recurrent economic crises that give rise to political unrest may be eliminated.

The aim of permitting greater freedom of commercial relationships thus appears. Economic maladjustments should be removed, not merely for the sake of trade itself, but for the sake of better understanding and amity which uncircumscribed and unrestricted enterprise is capable of promoting among free peoples.

In Franklin's Footsteps

Nowhere in America does the quaintness of America's yesterday stand closer to the most advanced modern thinking than it does in Independence Square, Philadelphia. Here members of Benjamin Franklin's "Junta" periodically met in the shadow of the Liberty Bell to discuss informally among themselves the applications and meanings of research in natural science, philosophy and political science.

Their successors likewise met a few days ago with Roland S. Morris taking Poor Richard's place in the chair on the rostrum. For almost two centuries now, Philadelphia's society for "promoting useful knowledge" has been quietly influencing the very warp and woof of research, education, political economy and sociology in the United States as the American Philosophical Society. This time it discussed the very weighty subject of totalitarian States from standpoints of history, political science, economics and sociology, its savant members being privileged to hear from leading European as well as American educators.

The consensus was that unless the western world can find some other answer than the ideology of dictatorship to problems arising from apathy toward religion and from capital-labor relationships, then America too must soon expect drastic political changes. Yet it was far from a pessimistic meeting. Probably the present troubles of the world would have been threshed out in just the same manner had Benjamin Franklin, once carrier of the portfolio to France, been there. Symposium members were thinking of him, for President Morris had the screen raised that was pulled down over Franklin's picture, "because I want to see him when I tell you that it was 150 years ago the 13th of this month, that he dedicated this building to the Society he founded and raised money for."

The Promise of Liberalism

There is meat for more than an evening's casual reading in the special supplement which the New Republic has published to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its own founding.

The issue devotes itself to a many-faceted discussion by sixteen eminent writers on "The Promise of American Life," about which Herbert Croly, first editor of the magazine, wrote a book. And although the authors commendably restrain themselves from belaboring the term "liberalism," which has been in danger of becoming a meaningless shibboleth or label, the New Republic has become so established as a liberal journal that this symposium may be taken as an exposition of what political liberals today are thinking.

Without attempting a definition of liberalism, it is reasonable to say that the ordinary person commonly associates three characteristics with it. First, there is an open-minded receptiveness to change. Second, there is a solicitude for the less fortunate. Third, there is a belief in individual freedom of opinion and action without which there would be little meaning to opportunity or to democratic processes.

Sometimes in the last twenty-five years it has seemed many who called themselves liberals were willing to imperil those rights of the individual which are at the heart of historic English liberalism either in the course of attempting to benefit the masses or in enthusiasm over change for its own sake.

There are pleasing signs that the writers in this group recognize the fallacy of that tendency and are careful to avoid it. Among left-wingers in general, the working partnership between Russian proletarianism and German fascism has had a sobering, educative effect. In some instances liberals have, in seeking changes, made assumptions about the preservation of personal freedom which were overlooked or mistrusted by their critics.

At any rate, George Soule in his description of the planned society—which he asserts has arrived—takes pains to explain that planning is an advisory, not a directive, function, and to add that, "It is faulty planning that relies upon arbitrary or dictatorial power in its executive to put the plan in effect." In other words, voluntary co-operation is the basis of a livable society. And intelligent co-operation can be expected where people adopt the tolerantly inquiring attitude which seeks the greatest common good.

Character Begins at Home

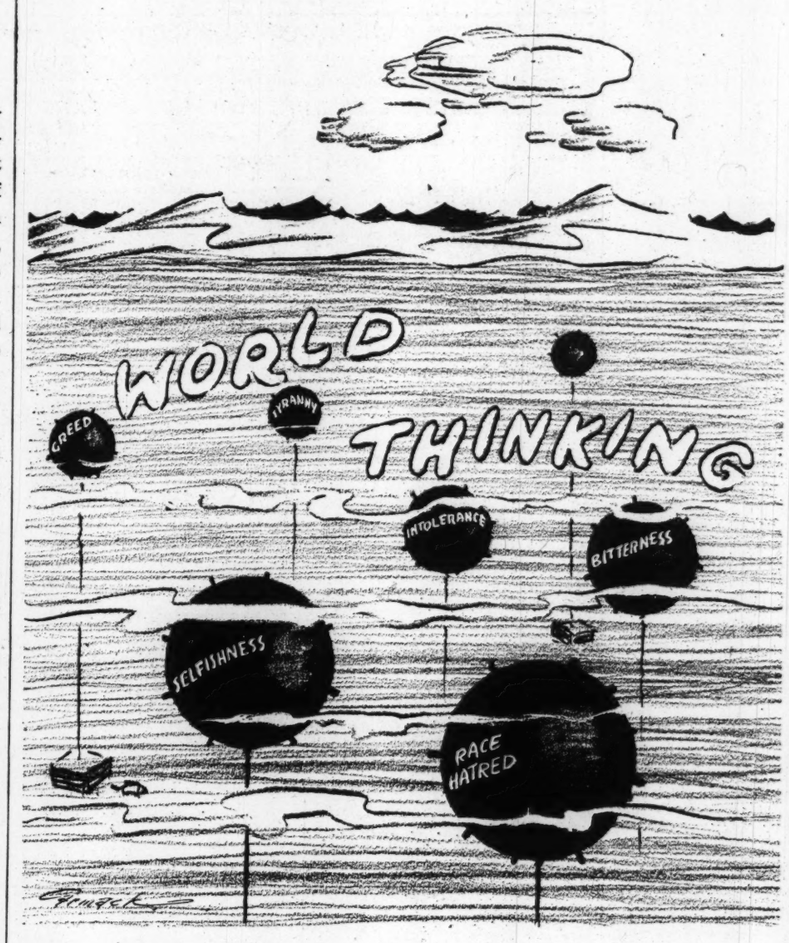
When Roger Babson, financial statistician, told the New England Association of School Superintendents that business men look more for habits of integrity, discipline, and courage than for a knowledge of the social sciences, he put the unemployment problem as squarely up to parents as to the schools. At the same time he spotlighted a trend that educators, too, are now trying to counteract. This is the growing tendency for parents to "dump their children into the laps of teachers."

Once again it is a matter of the pendulum having swung too far. Not only schools but also churches and all manner of community agencies have in recent years been taking more and more responsibility for character development. Their motives have been of the best and much of their activity beneficial, but as the emphasis upon the need of experts to handle "personality problems" has increased, there has come an undervaluation of the parent's role.

Some parents have welcomed the opportunity to shift the responsibility for their children's development, while others, more conscientious, have, for fear of doing something harmful, eliminated themselves from the picture as much as possible and made way for the "experts." Mr. Babson is one of those who see the need of calling a halt to this parental abdication. His warning is timely. "We cannot hire people," he declared, "to train our children in integrity, industry, thrift, or character."

After all, does not the naturalness of life and the continuity of life in a home make the ideal place in which to develop these traits. The classroom is still an artificial environment. In the home parents have unlimited opportunities to encourage right choices between honesty and dishonesty, helpfulness and selfishness, thrift and laziness, truthfulness and falsity. Their best encouragement, of course, is their own good example—the setting of which, as Bishop Lawrence recently pointed out, constitutes true leadership. In proportion as parents acknowledge their responsibility and intelligently assume their rightful leadership, we may hope to see a lessening of the social problems of young people.

More Work for the Mine Sweepers



Hauling Straw

"I have to bring in some straw for the stable; you girls want to go along and help?"

Father would ask this early on a frosty morning, when the steam from the breakfast cooking still clouded the window panes. He needed no answer but our rush to the pegs on the wall for our coats and mittens and the fascinators—red for sister and blue for me—that Mother had knit.

She had knit the mittens, too, and the stockings we wore, sitting in her chair near the window, although she did not need the light for her work but could click off the stitches while she read aloud to us, or pay close attention while we read to her. The homestead soddy—as sod houses of the American prairie were called—was crowded and we were lively; so we very nearly lived out-of-doors, in the farmyard or the great bright playground of the grasslands that, so far as we could see, extended indefinitely in all directions. But occasionally we came to rest for another chapter of "The Young Carthaginians," "Grandfather's Chair," "Andersen's Fairy Tales," or, if Father happened to be around and spoke his choice, Mark Twain or the salty nonsense of Bill Nye.

* * *

We were muffled to the eyes and waiting for him when he led Ruby and Rhoda out of the stable and hitched them to the lumber wagon for the trip across the fields. We were allowed to snap the neckyoke ring to the harness while he held it for us, and to hitch the outside traces, and then we scrambled up on the tailboard and into the wagon. Father stepped on the hub and then the wheel rim and was in, all with one motion, but we were too small for that.

We were not too small, though, to stand as he did, balanced and not touching the sideboards even when the team trotted over the frozen clods. We danced a little jig as the floor boards rattled up and down, feeling them vibrate under our feet, and engaged in competition as to who could stay upright the longest without touching the sides.

The iron tires left a long, silver track in our wake. Fodder stalks, picked clean of leaves, lay scattered on the hillside, gleaming with frost. The air was so sharp and crackling clear that it hurt to draw it into our lungs, but pleasantly, like an icicle held between the teeth. Far down the valley to the south, we could see the draws converging, their dark frozen brakes pricked into a strange glistening by the sun. Away off there, over the swell of the earth, twenty miles or more, was the railroad and the town and the trees bordering Crooked Creek. Sometimes, by an early morning refraction of light, we could see these things dimly and waveringly; and even when this phenomenon did not occur we amused ourselves by thinking it was so.

* * *

Father beat his mittened hands together to warm them, and pulled the team up beside the stack of wheat straw left from the threshing. "Pile out now," he said. "Look alive!"

He spoke brusquely, but in the way that made us know he was glad to have us there with him, and he looked after us with amusement as we jumped out onto the straw and raced to the highest point of the stack. The long slope, down which we could tumble and slide, was to the north. The south side was like a cliff, and into it the yearlings turned out to pasture on the winter wheat had eaten their way until they had formed a cave into which they huddled on stormy nights.

Father pitched rapidly, and the wagon-bed filled with the yellow straw that he would throw into the stalls and with which he would fill the manger. The horses had grain in their boxes each day, but between these substantial meals they would munch on the straw, and the hens would hide their nests in it, underneath the feed boxes.

Too soon the wagon box was loaded and we were nestled on top of the straw, riding back to the house. We faced toward it, watching the sod-covered roof rising above the stunted currant hedge and the gray smoke rising from the stovepipe. Looking back now, I know that it may have seemed small and mean to strangers passing by, but this did not occur to us when we came riding grandly in on the straw we had helped Father bring to the stable.

MARY ZIRKLE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Perpetual Motion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in your editorial on Ohio's "Ham and Eggs" this question: "How much of its income can a state afford for old-age pensions?" As you also say, virtually everyone now agrees that pensions to the aged are desirable in proportion to the community's ability to pay and in keeping with its other responsibilities. However, this question has been clouded in every case that has come to my attention by the mistaken assumption that the mere paying of the pensions will create so much prosperity that they will not cost anything.

It seems to me that a little thought will show that this assumption that pensions will pay for themselves through the business they create is just a new dress for the old theory of perpetual motion in matter. The belief that a machine could be built which would propel itself after it once got started and thereby create unlimited wealth for all was many years ago discredited, and I doubt if it now has any support. But these pension plans are just as material as the material machines and have no more power to run themselves or create wealth.

I think that the pension advocates have stood in their own way by trying to put them over with these prosperity-creating arguments. They are thus led to work for pensions which the community cannot afford and stir up opposition to their whole proposition. Also the members of the community who become enchanted by the perpetual motion theory seem to lose all power to reason on the subject and go forward with the conviction that all possible dangers to the community from extravagant pension plans will be entirely submerged in the great prosperity to follow.

I do not agree with the theory that this country is divided into haves and have-nots or that the haves want to keep prosperity from anyone. I am sure that the large majority of Americans want every social injustice corrected as soon as possible and are desirous that the aged be assured an income in keeping with the community's other responsibilities. JAMES A. VINCENT

Burlingame, Calif.

"Peace Concerns All Nations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Again the Monitor rings the bell. The Wide Horizon column titled "Peace Concerns All Nations," issues both a manifesto and a summons. Surely the thinking minority of all nations will acknowledge with gratitude this inspired article. It is to be hoped that this is the first of a series calling on all the so-called neutral nations to take a definite stand together. In this the United States, as the strongest nation in the world, should take the lead. The writer rightly deplores "national selfishness" and a "policy of extreme nationalism." National selfishness is cowardice. The question is, Is America a coward? Why are we so bent on saving our hides at the expense of our spiritual welfare? There is a considerable thinking minority of men and women who are alert and awake to the situation and who refuse to succumb to apathy and dullness. With them rests the future of civilization and the hope of mankind. ALFRED GORDON

Chicago

China Relief

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The widespread, man-made terror in China has made homeless millions of honest, hard-working, and formerly for the most part, independent, innocent people, whose very existence is now the obligation of all who believe in the humanitarian work of the Church Committee for China Relief.

China continues to need our utmost help for rehabilitation as well as relief. There is appalling need for clothing, food and shelter while reconstruction is in progress.

JAMES M. SPEERS, Treasurer
Church Committee for China Relief
105 East 22nd Street, New York

Thanks Giving

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this Thanksgiving season may I voice gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor and its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy? I know of no daily newspaper which provides for the reader as varied, as interesting, as substantial, as unbiased a daily meal of news and subjects of interest of which I will mention a few under headings:

"The World At Your Fireside."
"Intimate Messages From Washington."
"The Home Forum Page."
"Editorials."
"The Wide Horizon."
"Through The Editor's Window,"

and others as interesting. Those mentioned happen to be my pets.

New York ANTONIE C. DORNER

Food Supplies in Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to mention that in reading the Editorial page in a September Monitor, I noticed a statement saying that in England friends visiting each other for a meal were expected to take some food with them. As a general rule this is not the case; owing to the very excellent way in which the Government is looking after us, there is plenty for everyone. E. B.

London

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

In this war we have become aware of two things we had not foreseen. They are "watching" and "waiting." On the "home front" they fill our thoughts. Most of our fighting men are watching and waiting, too, though they watch and wait as a prelude to action, whereas we civilians chafe for lack of active purpose. At best we vary to ourselves the well-known line, and say: "We also serve who only watch and wait."

While we wait, some grumble and some think. Thought is a form of action. Our mentors have taken to warning us against "wishful thinking." We heed them little. We are all thinking wishfully. We cannot make our consciousness a blank or treat every bit of news with suspicion. We wish for victory, swift and sure but, above all, sure. And we watch eagerly for everything that points to the fulfillment of our wish.

I know that I want this war to bring about such a defeat of "Hitlerism" that a decent hopeful peace can be made in a Europe, if not in a world, set free from fear of war. If I drive this wish out of my heart everything looks dull and gray. What is more: I want to do all I can to make my wish come true. So my watching is tinged with hope and my waiting suffused with eagerness. This does not mean that I, and the many millions in Western Europe who share my wishes, are therefore blind to the things that tell against their fulfillment. We are not blind. We watch with lynx-eyed jealousy—within limits—the jealousy of Elijah lest evil be not overcome or unrighteousness triumph. If our horizon is bounded by the fog of war our thoughts pierce the fog and fly toward peace under blue, not troubled, skies.

* * *

Years ago, I was talking to a man who had lived among coal miners in the north of England. I asked him about the men in the pits, and whether their lives in danger and darkness below ground made them care more for material than for spiritual things when they were above ground. He answered: "Certainly not. The miners hewing at the coal seams see with the backs of their heads. Their minds strain upward and outward. They are far readier to grasp an idea, an ideal, than are many men who work in the light. Their bounded material horizon makes them seek unbounded horizons of thought and hope."

So, in a way, is it with war. It bounds our whole horizon. After sundown we grope about in dark streets, wondering how we shall get across the road in safety. We do not even know if, next month or next year, we shall have enough to eat. We hope we shall, and we carry on. While we carry on, our thoughts go upward and outward. How it will all end we cannot tell. We want it to end "in the right way" and muse on the "right way."

This is why we talk so much of "war aims." I can remember half-a-dozen wars. Yet I cannot think of one in which, from the very outset, there was such eagerness to discover how a better order of things might be built when it was over. Those who do not believe in a better order think despondently. These are the real "defeatists." Among the "common people," at any rate, they are very rare.

Still, these "defeatists" do exist. Some of them are super-patriots. They want to see Hitlerism beaten because otherwise Britain would not be victorious. But they do not want victory to be cluttered up with all sorts of new-fangled notions or to be wasted on experiments like the ridiculous League of Nations which they always knew would never come to any good. Instead of going back to 1919, and trying to put right what then went wrong, these people would like to go back to the years before 1914 and live in a world in which there would be neither Bolshevism nor National Socialism—though they are not quite sure that a little Fascism would be unwholesome.

* * *

These people had better be careful. They are wishing and hoping for a world that is gone, and they have not the strength of mind to look forward to or to help to create the world that must be. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, is no revolutionary; yet he makes the "defeatists" feel a bit uncomfortable. In his "war aims" statement on October 12, he said: "We are not aiming only at victory, but rather looking beyond it to the laying of a foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of every succeeding generation. . . . Whatever may be the issue of the present struggle, and in whatever way it may be brought to a conclusion, the world will not be the same world that we have known before. Looking to the future we can see that deep changes will inevitably leave their mark on every field of men's thought and action; and, if humanity is to guide aright the new forces that will be in operation, all nations will have their part to play."

Here's the rub—"all nations" or, at least, all freedom-loving nations. In our wishing and thinking we may have to make up our minds whether to sacrifice efficacy for the sake of universality or to gain efficiency in international organization and action by a preliminary sacrifice of universality. The strength of a chain is that of its weakest link. We want, we wish for, a chain of strong links. No weak chain can bind the devotees of war.

So we watch and wait; and some of us begin to feel that our watchful waiting, with our thoughts on the future, is in itself a form of action.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

"Guard Quality of Thought"

Closely guard the quality of your thoughts, that they may lead to right habits and thence to right living. Recognize and use such supreme qualities as courage, faith, humility, loyalty, temperance, and integrity. Let these be an active force in your daily work. Simplicity, peace, poise, confidence, and happiness are products of a well-ordered life. The most vital work you have to do is within the realm of your mind, since thought is the primary cause of everything you plan, attempt, and achieve.—Grenville Kleiser in *Signs of the Times*, Mountain View, Calif.

Scarecrows

Scarecrows wouldn't hurt anybody. But the crow thinks they would. If the crow only knew how harmless the scarecrow really is, he'd dig into the furrow and get his fill of corn. . . . Scarecrows are as plentiful as fence posts. The greatest one is Fear; fear of poverty, old age, dependency, sickness. . . .

Oh, well, I know a chap, maybe you know one, too, who has some scarecrows in his own field. One of these days he is going to go right up bravely and knock the sawdust, or straw, out of them—maybe!—Samuel W. Purvis in *The Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia.